

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 158

14 August 1984

JAPAN

Foreign Ministry Officially Announces Chon Visit	C 1
Envoy on Visit [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Aug]	C 1
Tokyo Symposium Held on Koreans in Sakhalin	C 2
Dietmen Announces Invitation To Visit North Korea	C 2
[TONG-A ILBO 10 Aug]	
Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Begins Visit	C 3
Urges Saddam Husayn's Ouster	C 3
Meets With Abe	C 3
JCP To Send Delegation to SRV, PRK in Sep	C 3

NORTH KOREA

Reportage on Visit of Soviet Soldier Novichenko	D 1
University Welcoming	D 1
University Official's Speech	D 1
Novichenko Address	D 3
Exhibition, Scenic Tours	D 4
Soviet Embassy Luncheon	D 4
Premier Kang Song-san Returns From China Visit	D 6
India's Gandhi Meets DPRK Educational Delegation	D 6
O Chin-u, Zambian Military Group Attend Banquet	D 6
Burkinabe Foreign Minister Arrives in Pyongyang	D 7
NODONG SINMUN on 'Speed of Eighties' Task [8 Aug]	D 8
Production of Light Industrial Materials Urged	D 10
[NODONG SINMUN 6 Aug]	
Kim Chong-il Attends Light Industrial Goods Show	D 12
Production Increases at Sinuiju Textile Mill	D 13
Role of Party Leadership, Kim Chong-il Praised	D 14
NODONG SINMUN on Chuche-Based Literature, Art [10 Aug]	D 16
Briefs: Socialist Events; Economic Delegation Returns	D 17

SOUTH KOREA

Government Statement on 13 Aug Special Amnesty	E 1
Views Offered on Release of PRC Highjackers	E 1
Lawmakers Welcome Leniency	E 1
KOREA HERALD Analyzes Measure [14 Aug]	E 2
Lawmakers View Olympics' Error on Nation's Name	E 3
Chin Yi-chong, Nikaido Discuss Chon's Japan Visit	E 3
DJP's Kwon on ROK-Japan 'Unofficial Diplomacy'	E 4
[THE KOREA HERALD 14 Aug]	
Japan To Dispatch Purchasing Mission in Oct	E 4
Supreme Court Upholds Myongsong Sentences	E 5

KAMPUCHEA

KAMPUCHEA Editorial on Irrigation System	H	1
VODK Urges Vigilance Against SRV Maneuvers	H	3
VODK Alleges SRV Rainy Season Troop Buildup	H	5
Khmer Desertions From Vietnamese Ranks Reported [VODK]	H	6
VONADK, VODK Battle Reports for 3-9 Aug	H	8

LAOS

PASASON Discusses 'Thai Tricks' at Border Talks [13 Aug]	I	1
Athit Termed 'Mastermind' of Border Incident	I	2
Sisavat Keobounphan Addresses Close of Seminar	I	3
Construction of, Foreign Aid for Route 9 Noted	I	3

THAILAND

Further Reportage on Border Talks With Laos	J	1
'Favorable Atmosphere' Seen	J	1
Lao Spokesman Comments	J	1
NATION REVIEW on Talks [14 Aug]	J	2
Further Comment on Move To Extend Athit's Term	J	2
Letter Sent to Prem [BANGKOK POST 14 Aug]	J	2
Athit Views Extension [BANGKOK POST 14 Aug]	J	3
'Young Turk' Army Officers Lose Pensions [BANGKOK POST 14 Aug]	J	4
Prominent Writer Released on Bail 10 August [BANGKOK POST 11 Aug]	J	4

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN Commentary Terms Bangkok 'Treacherous' [11 Aug]	K	1
Nguyen Co Thach Interview on Indochina Situation [Budapest]	K	2
Kampuchea's Chan Si Stops Over in Hanoi	K	4
Delegation Visits Sister City in Azerbaijan	K	4
Southern Provinces Strengthen Military Work	K	4
Council of Ministers Commends Provinces	K	5
Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee Meets	K	5
NHAN DAN on Central Economic Organs Congress [16 Jul]	K	6
Economic Mangement Renovation Reviewed	K	7
NHAN DAN Editorial on Grassroots Planning [11 Aug]	K	9
Binh Tri Thien Develops New Economic Zones	K	10

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Defense Support Minister Howe Meets Weinberger	M	1
Mahathir Rules Out Likelihood of ASEAN Membership [Kuala Lumpur]	M	1

NEW ZEALAND

Lange To Discuss Nuclear Issues at Pacific Forum	M	1
--	---	---

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Ban Imposed on Visits by Nuclear-Armed Warships

M 2

PHILIPPINES

International Currency Reserves Show Decline

P 1

[BUSINESS DAY 13 Aug]

Virata Urges Reduction of Foreign Attaches

P 2

Final Say on Rally Permits Rests With Mayors

P 2

Visayas PC Chief on Infiltration of Cebu Media

P 2

Virata Discusses Opposition's Proposals

P 2

[METRO MANILA TIMES 13 Aug]

Alba Defends Unprogrammed Appropriations

P 3

Central Bank Governor on Economic Performance

P 4

BULLETIN TODAY on CB's 'Exercise in Futility' [13 Aug]

P 4

Savings Bank Pleads for Marcos' Assistance

P 5

[METRO MANILA TIMES 9 Aug]

Paper Views 'Commander-in-Chief Syndrome'

P 5

[ANG PAHAYACANG MALAYA 8 Aug]

Mrs Marcos Urges People To Leave Crowded Manila

P 6

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCES CHON VISIT

OW140145 Todyo KYODO in English 0107 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan will pay a historic state visit to Japan September 6 - 8, the Japanese Foreign Ministry officially announced Tuesday. Chon will have an audience with Emperor Hirohito and confer with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during his official visit, the first by a South Korean head of state, the ministry said.

The Japanese Government "wholeheartedly welcomes the visit to Japan by the president and his wife Yi Sun-cha as a step to further deepen friendly relations between the two countries," the ministry said in a statement. Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong will accompany the president. Justice Minister Pae Myong-in, Trade and Industry Minister Kim Chin-ho, Culture and Information Minister Yi Chong-o will also be among the 23-member entourage, the announcement said.

Chon's visit will be highlighted with four meetings with the 83-year-old emperor, who once reigned over Koreans before and during World War II. Koreans reportedly pay much attention to how the Japanese monarch touches upon the past when he receives the Korean leader.

Chon's visit is regarded an epoch-making event in the history of Japanese-South Korean ties because it means the formal liquidation of Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule which both countries describe an unhappy one.

The South Korean president will hold two rounds of summit talks with Prime Minister Nakasone during the three-day visit. The six Cabinet ministers who will accompany Chon will also hold separate talks with their Japanese counterparts, Japanese officials said.

Envoy on Visit

SK110121 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Aug 84 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan this fall "symbolically demonstrates" that Korea and Japan have reached "mature relations" after many difficulties, Japanese Amb. Toshikazu Maeda said yesterday. In an interview with THE KOREA TIMES, Maeda said, "The visit to Japan signifies the opening of a new chapter in the relations of the two nations and it will also contribute to peace and development in Northeast Asia and elsewhere in the world."

The Japanese Government is making preparations for the presidential visit "on a superlative scale," the ambassador said, adding that "the Japanese people are ready to give a heartfelt welcome to the first president of the closest neighboring country to visit Japan."

The envoy, describing the present relations between the two states as "excellent," said the significance of Chon's trip is even greater as it completed the exchange of summit visits started by Prime Minister Nakasone in January, 1983. He was asked if he expects that Emperor Hirhito would comment on the past relations between Korea and Japan, but he declined to answer.

As to the way to correct trade imbalance in favor of Japan, Maeda said that Japan will continue efforts to open its markets wider through tariff reduction, simplification of importing procedures and other measures.

He stressed that the trade imbalance "basically" stemmed from the different economic structures of the two countries, adding that Korea had to import capital goods and intermediary and raw materials from Japan for its rapid industrialization and export increase.

Asked on the defense role of Japan in Northeast Asia, he stressed Japan's role as a "peaceful stabilizing force" in the region. "Japan has endeavored to keep in order moderate and high-quality defense capabilities under the framework of the U.S.-Japan security treaty. Such defense efforts are not only to deter aggression against Japan, but also to contribute to the security in this area," he said.

TOKYO SYMPOSIUM HELD ON KOREANS IN SAKHALIN

OW130221 Tokyo KYODO in English 0124 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 13 KYODO -- A symposium on Koreans left behind in the Soviet Sakhalin after World War II strongly urged the Japanese Government Sunday to make utmost efforts for a solution to the problem. The Japanese Government should admit Japan's legal and moral responsibility for the forcible removal of Koreans to then Japan-occupied Sakhalin before the end of the war, symposium participants said in an adopted appeal.

During the wartime years, Japan had forcibly brought Koreans to Sakhalin for hard labor in mines and for construction work. The Koreans in Sakhalin totaled some 43,000 at the end of the war, according to a survey by a South Korean group. Of them, at least 3,155 people of 750 households are wishing to return to South Korea, the Korean group said.

The Koreans in Sakhalin now average 70 years and an increasing number of them are dying with their strong dream for homecoming unfulfilled, the group say.

The Tokyo symposium was joined by about 250 people from Japan and South Korea, including scholars, lawyers, and South Korean residents in Japan. The forum was sponsored by a Japanese citizens' group which is taking up Japan's war responsibility toward Asian people. The nine participants from South Korea included Yi Tu-hun, leader of the Society of Families Whose Members are Still Separated in the Soviet Union and China. Also among them were Pae Chae-sik, Law Faculty dean of Seoul University, and lawyer Ham Chong-ho, who continue a campaign for the homecoming of the Koreans in Sakhalin.

Prof. Pae urged the Japanese Government to have the Koreans in Sakhalin restored to Japan first and then allow them to decide themselves on their nationality and places of permanent residence. The discussions at the symposium continue Monday at the University of Tokyo campus.

DIETMEN ANNOUNCE INVITATION TO VISIT NORTH KOREA

SK120727 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Aug 84 p 4

[Report from Correspondent Chong Chong-ku from Tokyo]

[Text] On 9 August, the spokesman for the Japanese Diet disclosed that North Korea expressed to Japan its hope that a suprapartisan delegation of Japan dietmen would visit North Korea and discuss the question of resuming talks with regard to the fisheries agreement, which expired in 1982, and other questions concerning bilateral affairs. The spokesman said that the date of the visit to North Korea by the delegation has not been set, but it is likely to be sometime in October.

IRANIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS VISIT

Urges Saddam Husayn's Ouster

OW130739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0728 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO -- A senior Iranian official called Monday for the "elimination" of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to help end the Gulf war. Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili stressed during a meeting with Japanese Foreign Ministry officials that Iraq's strongman is a major stumbling block to peace, a Japanese official said.

Ardabili reiterated Saddam's "elimination" was a condition for ending the Iran-Iraq war, the Foreign Ministry official reported after the two-hour meeting between the Iranian deputy foreign minister and his Japanese counterpart, Toshihiro Nakajima. Nakajima told Ardabili that Japan, having no geopolitical ambitions in the volatile Gulf region, only seeks peace. When asked to guarantee the safety of commercial shipping in the Gulf, Ardabili responded Iran will stop bombing vessels if Iraq also does so.

A Foreign Ministry source said the Iranian official welcomed a move by Japan to ask other countries to restrain from arms shipments to the two warring countries, although Tokyo has not yet made an official presentation to the United Nations. The Japanese requested Tehran to ratify an agreement to complete the stalled Iran-Japan petrochemical project, the source said. But the discussion on the subject did not go further. Ardabili will meet with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday.

Meets With Abe

OW140435 Tokyo KYODO in English 0426 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO -- Iran promised Tuesday to give due consideration to Japan's interests but stopped short of pledging a halt to attacks on commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf. Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili made the promise in a meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe after Japan warned Iranian attacks on commercial vessels are damaging bilateral relations.

A Foreign Ministry official said Abe asked the visiting Iranian official to clarify Iran's involvement in a July 5 attack on the Japanese-chartered supertanker Primrose. Ardabili did not make a direct comment on the attack, believed widely to have been carried out by the Iranians, but was quoted as telling Abe, "Iran will give due consideration not to damage Japan's interest." The Iranian official reiterated that Iran is not responsible for minings in the Red Sea, the Japanese official said.

JCP TO SEND DELEGATION TO SRV, PRK IN SEP

OW110847 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO -- Japan Communist Party leader Tetsuzo Fuwa will lead his party delegation on a visit to Vietnam and Kampuchea in late September, it was announced Saturday. It will be the first time in five years that JCP's delegation will visit the two countries. The JCP delegation will hold talks with Vietnamese and Kampuchean leaders on the international situation in general and peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

REPORTER ON VISIT OF SOVIET SOLDIER NOVICHENKO

University Welcoming

SK110415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- A meeting of teachers and students of Kim Il-song Military University was held on August 10 to welcome Ya. T. Novichenko, a Soviet internationalist soldier.

The flags of Korea and the Soviet Union were hung on the background of the platform of the meeting hall.

It was attended by Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces; Kang Sok-sung, director of the party history institute of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Yong-chae, minister of communications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

Charge d'Affaires and interim O.V. Okonishnikov and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were present on invitation.

The meeting was addressed first by Kim Son-il, first vice-president of the university, and Ya. T. Novichenko.

University Official's Speech

SK130651 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Speech by Kim Son-il, first vice-president of Kim Il-song Military University, at a 10 August meeting of teachers and students held at the university to welcome Novichenko -- recorded]

[Text] Respected Comrade Yakov Tikhonovich Novichenko and dear Soviet comrades:

We are here with the boundless joy of meaningfully meeting with respected Comrade Novichenko who, along with his family, is on a visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is beautifully blossoming the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship in the footprint of his exploits of 38 years ago.

It is a privilege and honor for us to welcome as a (?great guest) Comrade Ya. T. Novichenko who achieved such great exploits for Korean-Soviet friendship and to share friendliness with him.

Availing himself of this meaningful meeting, which is brimming over with comradely friendship and revolutionary friendliness, I, in the name of all the teachers and students of Kim Il-song Military University, welcome most warmly Comrade Novichenko and his company as if they were our own flesh and blood. [applause]

Participating on more than one occasion in the arduous battles against Japanese imperialist armed forces which, bestriding Korea, brutally suppressed the Korean people during the days of the Korean liberation war of annihilating the Japanese imperialist armed forces, Comrade Novichenko fought tenaciously, winning fame for his bravery.

Regarding our people's struggle to build a new fatherland since our national liberation as his own affair, he helped us devotedly. In particular, under the complex circumstances shortly after our national liberation, Comrade Novichenko demonstrated his invincible (?heroic spirit) and matchless spirit of sacrifice in defending our revolution.

At the place celebrating the 27th anniversary of the 1 March popular uprising in 1946, Comrade Novichenko defended the headquarters of the Korean revolution from the surprise raid of the unforgivable enemy which attempted to hurt our party and obliterate various democratic reforms, including land reform, in a self-sacrificing spirit, making his body the very shield at a perilous moment and tiding over a crisis. [applause]

Highly appreciating your heroic deed, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who possesses boundlessly warm comradeship and a sense of revolutionary duty, bestowed great favors on you by conferring the title of DPRK Labor Hero and by inviting you to our country to take a rest. A few days ago he had a meeting with you, full of reminiscences. [applause]

Upon hearing this moving news, all the people of our country and men and officers of the People's Army are extending the warmest congratulations to you with high respect and sense of love. [applause]

Lying in the rivers and mountains of our socialism-blossoming country is the noble blood shed by many men and officers of the Red Army during the sacred Korean liberation war. Also, the treasures that our people have won are the fruition of the Soviet people's assistance. From early on, the Korean people have treated the wisdom and creative power of the Soviet people with respect and have been watching the Soviet brothers' pious struggle with a solid sense of class solidarity.

Today, under the correct leadership of the CPSU, led by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the Soviet people are vigorously waging the struggle to complete the construction of a developed socialist society along the road indicated by Marxism-Leninism, upholding the decisions of the 26th party congress and the decisions of the recent plenary meeting of the party Central Committee, and the struggle to oppose the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, and to defend peace and security in the world.

We genuinely rejoice over successes attained by the fraternal Soviet people as over our own and wish them greater success in the future. [applause]

The blood-sealed traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries are in a constant upswing today and have ushered in a brilliant heyday. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and the historic meeting between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko some time ago were important events which powerfully demonstrated the invincibility of traditional Korean-Soviet friendship and marked an epochal occasion in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples to a higher stage. [applause]

Our people will advance firmly hand in hand with the Soviet people forever in the same ranks to accomplish the common cause of the victory of socialism and communism against imperialism and will make all efforts to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people, cherishing an invariable obligation and trust in the spirit of the decisions of the ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee.

There will be only victory and glory on the road along which the Korean and Soviet peoples advance vigorously, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the banner of the great Korean-Soviet friendship. [applause]

Long live the invincible Korean-Soviet friendship forged with blood! [applause]

Novichenko Address

SK131212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Speech by Ya. T. Novichenko, a Soviet soldier, at a meeting of teachers and students at Kim Il-song Military University on 10 August -- recorded in Russian fading into Korean translation]

[Text] Dear Korean comrades:

First of all, I express heartfelt thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song, the WPK Central Committee, and the DPRK Government for inviting me to visit your beautiful country. [applause]

It has been nearly 40 years since, along with Korean patriots, I, as a soldier of the Soviet Army, participated in liberating Korea from (?Japan's) colonial rule. The Soviet people suffered many sacrifices while performing their mission of internationalism. However, we were constantly aware that our sacrifices were not in vain, but would make it possible to build a state which would bring a happy life to the people in Korea. I, an ordinary Soviet citizen, could [words indistinct]. The obelisk of liberation built high by the Korean people is a symbol of Soviet-Korean friendship.

I express my sincere thanks to the leadership of the WPK, the DPRK Central People's Committee, and the Korean people for awarding the title of DPRK Labor Hero and the Order of the National Flag First Class to me, highly appraising my simple act, cherishing the memory of my comrades-in-arms who did not return home from combat fields. [applause]

The official good-will visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song and the talks between the supreme leaders of our two countries some time ago confirmed once again the invincibility and solidity of Soviet-Korean relations and showed the determination of the peoples of our two countries to build socialism and communism and to fight staunchly for the cause of peace in the world in close cooperation with each other. [applause]

Reflecting the aspirations of the Soviet people to expand and strengthen relations with the fraternal Korean people, Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphatically said: In the future, too, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government will make efforts to enhance cooperation between us on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The DPRK's struggles to normalize the situation on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country peacefully is being waged in one stream together with the struggle of the socialist countries and all progressive forces to prevent war and consolidate peace.

The month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people to force foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and to reunify the country peacefully and democratically was observed and closed in our country some time ago. This clearly expresses that the Soviet Union invariably supports the Korean people's aspirations for the reunification of the fatherland.

Along with the Soviet people, I rejoice over the fact that, under the leadership of the WPK led by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, the industrious Korean people have attained excellent success in socialist construction. [applause]

In particular, I rejoice over the fact that cooperation and [word indistinct] relations between our two countries have been embodied through the course of (?labor) and countless enterprises, monuments of our joint creative labor, that have been erected in Korea since liberation.

While sojourning in your country, I have been able to witness directly how much Korea has changed beyond recognition and how many achievements the Korean people have attained through their devoted and heroic struggle for the [word indistinct] of the socialist fatherland.

I was deeply moved by the audience given by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and it will remain in my memory forever.

I send greetings of thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song, the WPK Central Committee, and the DPRK Government for warmly receiving us and according hospitality to us. [applause]

I heartily wish the fraternal Korean people new great success in socialist construction and in the struggle to consolidate overall peace and security and to create (?conditions) favoring the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea. [applause]

Long live the invincible Soviet-Korean friendship! [applause]

Exhibition, Scenic Tours

SK131026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 13 (KCNA) -- Ya. T. Novichenko, a Soviet internationalist soldier, and his wife and his family on a visit to our country inspected the international friendship exhibition on August 11. There the guests saw with keen interest priceless gifts to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from party and state leaders and social and political figures of various countries of the world.

After inspecting the exhibition Ya. T. Novichenko said the gifts to respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from many countries of the world well show how deep the reverence of the world people for Comrade Kim Il-song is. The international friendship exhibition will play a big role in educating the new generation, he noted.

On August 11 and 12 the guests went round the historic remains and scenic spots of Mt. Myohyang which has been well built up to be a cultural recreation centre for the working people under the energetic guidance of the glorious party centre, and had a pleasant rest. They also appreciated the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" which was performed by the Pibada Opera Troupe at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

They visited the party founding museum and the Pyongyang students and children's palace and saw a song and dance performance given by school children. Earlier, they toured various places in Wonsan.

Soviet Embassy Luncheon

SK140425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA) -- A luncheon was arranged at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on August 13 on the visit to Korea of Ya. T. Novichenko, a Soviet internationalist soldier. Invited to the luncheon were Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces, Kang Sok-sung, director of the party history institute of the WPK Central Committee, and others.

O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, spoke first at the luncheon. He said:

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK highly estimated the feats performed by Ya. T. Novichenko in 1946 and conferred upon him the title of Labour Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a gold medal and Order of National Flag First Class. Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received him and special and kind hospitality was accorded him in fraternal Korea. This is another manifestation of the sentiments of the traditional, sincere and deep friendship between the two peoples united for the common goal of building socialism and communism, opposing imperialism and preserving a durable peace in the world, I think.

Thanks to the role of the Soviet Army in the Far East and the struggle of the Korean patriots who fought under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the accursed colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists was terminated in Korea 39 years ago.

Noting that the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea have registered tremendous successes in the spheres of industry, agriculture, science and culture, he said: The Soviet people warmly hail all the achievements and wish the Korean working people new success in socialist construction and in the struggle to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis.

Expressing satisfaction with the successful development of the Soviet-Korean relations, he continued: The close cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK vividly proves that it accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples and helps towards the fulfillment of the socio-economic tasks in the two countries and this is an important factor for the preservation of peace and security in the Far East.

The recent visit to the Soviet Union by the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the talks held in Moscow between Comrade K.U. Chernenko and Comrade Kim Il-song were of historical significance in developing in depth and enriching the Soviet-Korean relations in various sectors, he stressed.

We will do everything in our power in the future to develop and strengthen still further the friendly and cooperative relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Workers' Party of Korea, the Soviet Union and Korea, the Soviet and Korean peoples, he added.

Kim Yong-chae, minister of communications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, spoke next.

Ya. T. Novichenko and his party toured Pyongyang and local areas under the particular love and care of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and amid the warm welcome and hospitality of our people, and our people warmly greeted Novichenko, an internationalist soldier, as the most distinguished guest and real brother everywhere he went, the speaker said.

He expressed the hope that back home Novichenko and his party would convey to the fraternal Soviet people the unshakable determination of our people to stoutly advance to the end along the road of the sacred common struggle for socialism and communism in firm unity with them under whatever situation, and their invariable fraternity for the Soviet party and people.

At the luncheon Ya. T. Novichenko referred to the honour of being received by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and said:

Back home, we will actively strive for the interests of the two peoples, the everlasting Soviet-Korean friendship and the common goal -- the cause of socialist and communist construction.

The attendants raised glasses to the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples, to the good health and long life of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The luncheon took place in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

PREMIER KANG SONG-SAN RETURNS FROM CHINA VISIT

SK101600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned home today by air after concluding his official goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China.

Returning home together with him were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin; Chairman of the People's Service Commission Yim Hyong-ku; Minister of Coal Industry Choe Kwan-yong; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk; Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Chon Il-chun; Chief of the Office of Councillors of the Administration Council Kim Tal-hyon; and suite members.

The premier and his party were met at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of Land and Marine Transportation O Song-yol, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop and personages concerned. They were also met by Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Wu Liangpu and his embassy officials.

INDIA'S GANDHI MEETS DPRK EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION

SK140401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA) -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on August 10 met the government educational delegation of our country headed by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Indira Gandhi expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey her heartfelt greetings to President Kim Il-song. Expressing satisfaction with favorable development of relations between India and Korea, she pointed out to the need to further expand and develop friendship and exchange between the two countries in the future.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

O CHIN-U, ZAMBIAN MILITARY GROUP ATTEND BANQUET

SK121015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a banquet last evening for the delegation of the Ministry of Defence of Zambia headed by Minister of Defence C.M. Mwananshiku on a visit to our country.

The banquet was addressed by Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u and Minister of Defence C.M. Mwananshiku.

In his speech, Comrade O Chin-u noted: The friendly relations between the two countries have today entered a new historic period of overall efflorescence on the basis of particular intimacy between President Kim Il-song and President Kenneth David Kaunda.

He went on to say: Today the people and Army of Zambia are reliably defending the security of the country and the revolutionary gains, gallantly repulsing the subversive activities and sabotages of the imperialists and racists and have made many successes in the endeavours for building a prosperous new Zambia free from exploitation and oppression, upholding the policy of building "socialist humanitarian society" advanced by his excellency president.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia is waging an active struggle to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the non-aligned countries, socialist countries and all the progressive countries of the world and to achieve the complete liberation of Africa.

Our people and People's Army soldiers warmly hail all the achievements made by the Zambian people and soldiers in their struggle for building a new society and increasing the defence capability and sincerely wish them greater success in their future struggle. We will in the future, too, make every effort to further the friendly and cooperative relations with the people and soldiers of Zambia.

C.M. Mwananshiku noted that the Zambian people ardently revere the respected, great leader President Kim Il-song. He said:

Your achievements under the banner of the chuche idea as propounded by your respected and beloved great leader President Kim Il-song, which have enabled you to completely reconstruct Korea after the destruction caused by the imperialist aggressors during the war of liberation are a great inspiration to us as indeed they are to all the oppressed peoples of the world. Your victories are our victories.

We appreciate the sacrifices that the people of Korea continue to make not only in their efforts to realize the goals of their own revolution but also in their continued support for the liberation movements.

In conclusion I wish to reaffirm our total support for your stand on the peaceful reunification of Korea. We support your policy of one Korea and one nation. We do not understand nor see the need for the policy of "two Koreas". We also support your patriotic proposals of tripartite talks and of a Korean confederation.

The attendants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of the outstanding leader President Kenneth David Kaunda.

BURKINABE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK131048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 13 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of Burkina Faso headed by Foreign Minister Hama Arba Diallo arrived in Pyongyang today for an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed the guests at the airport. It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop. It was also met by Michel Monvel Pah, ambassador of Burkina Faso to Korea.

NODONG SINMUN ON 'SPEED OF EIGHTIES' TASK

SK101055 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 7 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 8 August editorial: "Let Us Advance Vigorously at the 'Speed of the Eighties'"]

[Text] The socialist construction of our country is at an important stage at present. We are assigned the lofty task of upholding the decision of the historic ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee and effecting a new upsurge in all fields of socialist construction. To carry out this task successfully, it is important to advance vigorously at the "speed of the eighties."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Party organizations at various levels should vigorously wage the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" so that the entire party membership and all workers can effect continuous innovations in socialist construction with ardent loyalty to the party and the revolution and highly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

The plenum of the party Central Committee has put forward a revolutionary slogan of the entire party membership and all the people vigorously advancing in the spirit of Chollima to which the "speed of the eighties" is added and with the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle based on the mature demands of the development of the revolution. This slogan contains the demand to create a greater speed of advance and occupy new heights in socialist construction in the spirit of the post-war Chollima upswing in which they outdid others by advancing at a speed 10 times and 100 times faster, creating epochal exploits.

No work is more important and honorable for our party members and workers than to live and struggle in the spirit of this slogan. We have already scored considerable success in carrying out the task of the economic construction of the 1980's put forward by the sixth party congress. We should not, however, be satisfied with this. We have more work to do in the future.

We should boost the level of the country's economic development one stage higher within a few years and should drastically improve the people's life in accordance with the policy put forth by the plenum. To carry out this lofty task, all functionaries and workers should redouble their efforts once again to advance with the "speed of the eighties."

The "speed of the eighties" -- this is the inheritance of the speed of Chollima march and it is an extraordinarily fast speed that reflects our party's policy of speed battle. The might of the movement to create the "speed of the eighties" enkindled by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il consists in making it possible to create amazing miracles everywhere with the combination of the workers' high political and ideological zeal, advanced science and technology, and skillful organizational guidance work. We should continue to advance at the "speed of the eighties" to realize the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and to place our country firmly in the ranks of the world's economic powers.

The might of the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" is thoroughly proven through the reality.

The great innovations and miracles effected in nature-remaking projects, including the construction of Nampo lockgate, the urban construction in Pyongyang and other areas, and the construction of the great monumental structures, have all been made in the great flame of the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties."

If everyone advances in such a spirit in all fields of socialist construction, nothing will be impossible to accomplish and there will not be a fort that we cannot occupy.

When the entire party and all the people push ahead with the struggle in the spirit of Chollima to which the "speed of the eighties" is added, upholding the militant call of the party, we will further strengthen the base of our self-reliant economy which we have constructed by leading an austere life and waging an arduous struggle, and powerfully demonstrate the honor of the chuche Korea. Also, the justness of our party's original line of socialist construction and the might of our people, firmly united around the party, will be unreservedly displayed.

With the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality, we should thoroughly implement the party's economic lines and policies to again effect a revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction. The might of the "speed of the eighties" proceeded from the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality. Today, when the new march of the 1980's is being powerfully waged, the stand and working style of implementing the party's lines and policies will lead them to victory without fail, the party members and workers should unconditionally implement them without even the slightest stalemate.

Our party is strengthening its guidance of socialist construction. Along with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings, all sectors should firmly adhere to the policy of economic construction recently elucidated by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the economic tasks set forth by him through working guidance to many units of the national economy. Herein lies a decisive factor to a greater advance in socialist construction through the implementation of the plenum's decisions.

Advancing while concentrating efforts on Komdok, Musan, and Anju is an important policy which our party puts forward to open a breakthrough for a new leap. Today, the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" should be more vigorously waged in the three regions. The guiding functionaries and workers in the sectors concerned should set a bold goal and aggressively stage the struggle for its attainment, deeply cherishing the party's high trust. The entire party and the whole country should strengthen the work of supporting these regions.

It is important to search for and mobilize actively inner reserves in order to accelerate socialist construction at the "speed of the eighties." Also, during the most difficult period after the war, we ensured a high speed in production and construction by enacting a great Chollima upsurge with our own strength, principally by using mobilizing inner reserves. We can perform the grand economic tasks assigned to us only when, with the work method of the time, we conduct the work of mobilizing inner reserves and take reasonable advantage of them.

Today, when socialist construction has reached a high stage, there are boundless reserves to help increase production and to save materials. The greater the efforts we direct to searching for reserves, the more reserves will be found. The issue depends on the stand and working style our functionaries and workers adopt in pushing ahead with this work. It is necessary to conduct the work of mobilizing inner reserves in a bold and daring manner in conformity with the demands of developing reality.

We should unceasingly renew the norm of consumption and nominal capacity. Also, with an eye to innovation, we should set a high fighting goal and realize it. Plants and enterprises should perform this year's grand plan for the people's economy with existing materials and equipment by saving even one watt of electricity, one gram of iron, and one drop of oil. Along with this, they should implement the party's policy of reasonably organizing labor and pay constant deep attention to the search for more labor reserves and make the most of the 480 work hours. They also should responsibly carry out the work of sending idle equipment and materials in their sectors and units to other sectors and units.

The militant function and role of party organizations at all levels should be increased to wage powerfully the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties." Party organizations should make the party members and workers deeply recognize the party's intent and policy of effecting an epochal turn in socialist construction in conformity with the circumstances created and the grand fighting tasks.

In particular, the party organizations should conduct organizational and political work, directing efforts to helping the workers work in the spirit of the plenary meeting -- a spirit of opening a new phase in the revolution and construction while upholding the revolutionary slogan of self-reliance and fortitude. Self-reliance and fortitude are our party's traditional slogan.

The party organizations should accelerate production and construction with the firm stand of developing the economy and improving the people's standard of living, relying upon our country's mighty economic foundations and abundant natural resources.

It is good to receive assistance from higher-level offices. If no assistance is available, party members and workers should carry out their assignments with their own strength. With this strong will, they should certainly perform the assigned combat tasks by days, by every 10 days, by every month, and by indices.

Guiding functionaries should take the lead in opening a way for advance, upholding the party's new militant appeal. The party organizations should lead all the administrative economic functionaries to plan and coordinate meticulously and timely and push ahead stoutly with organizational work to implement the decisions of the plenum and the economic policy of the party. Only when all the leading personnel at the posts of socialist construction take the lead with a new determination and resolve worthy of being the standard bearers of advance can the drumbeat of the revolution ring at every place and heroic exploits be created constantly.

Today, the prospects for economic construction are very bright. With faith in victory, all the party members and workers should put a new spur to the march of the 1980's, upholding the decisions of the ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee.

PRODUCTION OF LIGHT INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS URGED

SK101020 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2121 GMT 5 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 6 August editorial: "Let Us Produce and Supply More Raw Materials for Light Industry by Concentrating Efforts on the Chemical Industry"]

[Text] As the struggle to implement the decisions of the ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee is being vigorously waged, we are facing the task of epochally increasing the production of people's consumer goods by concentrating efforts on light industry. In this regard, it is important for the chemical industry to guarantee the production and supply of raw materials needed by light industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The chemical industrial sector should produce more raw materials for light industry, such as chemical fiber and synthetic resins, and guarantee swift supply for light industrial plants. By realizing a new turn in the chemical industry, more raw materials for light industry, such as chemical fiber and synthetic resins, must be produced and supplied. This is an important demand to epochally upgrade the people's standard of living.

Recently our party put forth the important task of upgrading the people's standard of living in a short period of time. This shows the firm stand of our party, which is struggling to constantly upgrade the people's standard of living, while regarding it as the paramount principle of the party's activities. Accordingly, we must direct utmost attention to upgrading the people's standard of living and produce more quality people's consumer goods of various kinds.

To realize a new turn in light industry, the chemical industry must produce more raw materials for light industry, and guarantee swift supply for light industrial plants. The chemical industry is a very important sector which produces and supplies various raw materials such as chemical fiber, synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, and primary chemical products needed for the development of light industry. Raw materials for light industry should be properly produced and supplied by rapidly developing the chemical industry. Only then can the production capacities of light industry be fully mobilized to drastically increase the production of people's consumer goods and guarantee the full operation of modern light industrial plants to be built in the future and which will further upgrade the people's standard of material and cultural living.

To increase the varieties of consumer goods through technical innovation and to improve their qualities in an advanced level, efforts should be concentrated on the chemical industry, and more quality chemical materials of various kinds should be produced to supply light industrial plants. In this regard, what is most important is that all functionaries and working people of the chemical industry realize their heavy responsibilities for implementing the party's policy to upgrade the people's standard of living, and turn out to accomplish their tasks.

The task which the chemical industry must accomplish this year is very heavy and vast. The production of people's consumer goods for this year decisively depends on the accomplishment of this task. This means that the functionaries and working people of the chemical industry have heavy responsibilities for implementing the party's plan to epochally upgrade the people's standard of living.

All functionaries and working people of the chemical industrial sector should recognize the weight of the duty assigned to them and actively discover means to implement this year's combat tasks, overcoming all ordeals and difficulties on their own. Thus, they should create a new, great change this year in production of light industrial raw materials.

Actively supervising and preplanning the work of discovering and mobilizing inner reserves is a decisive guarantee for existing chemical plants to normalize production of light industrial raw materials by operating at full capacity. The production potential of our chemical industry, which has developed under the wise leadership of the party, is very great and the chemical industry has extensive inner reserves for production. If only we can eliminate all the wasteful elements in the chemical industry and discover and mobilize all inner reserves and use them for production, we will be able to further increase the production of light industrial raw materials.

All functionaries and working people in the chemical industrial sector should eliminate wasteful elements and uphold the party's policy of normalizing production by actively discovering and mobilizing the inner reserves in order to organize and execute this work by assuming the attitude of being master of the work. In particular, the functionaries in the chemical industrial sector should go down to the plants and enterprises and, following the example set by the heroes of the art film "County Responsible Secretary," should work together with the workers. Based on their understanding of the reality they have learned from working together, they should take meticulous steps for discovering and mobilizing inner reserves and actively solve pending problems.

Thus, they should ensure that production of light industrial raw materials is normalized by fully utilizing the established production capacity of the chemical industry.

At the same time, party members and working people should endlessly renovate technology so that they can replace with substitutes raw materials either unavailable or in short supply. Also, it is important to increase production of basic chemical products in order to guarantee smooth production of raw materials for light industry and in order to create a great revolution in the field of light industry.

The chemical industrial sector should ensure that already established small- and medium-sized chemical plants supervise and preplan facility management and should prod them to produce a great quantity of chemical products such as dye stuff, paints, adhesives, and toothpaste by smoothly supplying them with the things necessary to produce such items. At the same time, the local party organizations and provincial economic guidance committees should continue to engage in work designed to build small- and medium-sized chemical production bases to further increase new chemical products on the basis of rationally using the local raw materials and resources and by products from the plants and enterprises.

The chemical industrial sector must be smoothly supplied with raw materials, fuels, and energy. The extractive, power, and metallurgical industrial sectors should produce more coal, electricity, and steel products by accelerating production in the spirit of "the speed of the eighties" added to the Chollima. In addition, the railway transportation sector should deliver these products to the chemical plants which produce and guarantee raw materials for the light industrial sector in a timely manner. Also, all sectors, state economic organizations in particular, should always keep themselves informed of the status of chemical plants and should ensure that the production of light industrial raw materials is normalized to a high degree by solving pending problems in a timely manner.

Party organizations at all levels and local party organizations working for the chemical industry should strengthen the work of expounding the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, infuse them into the party members and working people in the chemical industrial sector, and lead them to sincerely carry out their assignment in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance with endless loyalty to the party.

KIM CHONG-IL ATTENDS LIGHT INDUSTRIAL GOODS SHOW

SK111548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- An exhibition of light industrial goods at the People's Palace of Culture is drawing capacity audience every day.

On August 3 dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited the exhibition and highly praised the production of good daily necessities of various kinds. That day he set forth tasks to produce clothes, shoes, household goods, kitchen utensils, school supplies and articles for cultural use in large quantities and to increase the number of service workteams and home workteams and produce and supply many good-quality miscellaneous goods for daily use and small goods to the people and thereby radically improve their living standards.

On display in the exhibition hall are more than 21,000 kinds of mass consumption goods produced at central light industry factories and daily necessities shops of local light industry factories, service workteams and home workteams in Pyongyang.

All the mass consumption goods prove the correctness and vitality of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on providing the people with more affluent and cultural lives by effecting a light industry revolution.

Dozens of kinds of clothes produced at clothing factories and knitwear mills in Pyongyang are different in colour and form for each season and various ages and made to suit the sentiments of our people.

For their nice-shape and good-quality synthetic leather shoes and other shoes of various kinds are also meeting with public favour.

Especially, daily necessities produced by service workteams and home workteams by actively tapping and mobilizing all inner reserves and possibilities in accordance with the special conditions of different localities are drawing attention of the people for their usefulness and variety.

Brass chafing dishes, fishing rods, weighing beams, suitcases for journey, three-sided mirror stands, round trays, various kinds of buttons, bamboo-brushes, toys for children, spectacles, tooth-paste drugs, grass works, synthetic blankets and other goods are highly qualitative.

Workers of central light industry factories and daily necessities shops of local industry factories, and home and service workteam members in Pyongyang are now effecting an upsurge in the production of mass consumption goods, while consolidating and developing already-made achievements still further.

PRODUCTION INCREASES AT SINUIJU TEXTILE MILL

SK101530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- The Sinuiju textile mill in Sinuiju, a border city of Korea, is a leading textile production centre of the country.

In June 1958 the great leader President Kim Il-song chose the site of the mill, brightly indicated the road to be followed by the mill in each period and showed deep care for it.

Upholding his noble intention, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il went to the mill several times and paid deep attention from the problem of increasing the production of textiles and raising their quality in conformity with the demand of developing reality to the lives of the weavers and especially directed the modernisation of the mill. This is proved by the construction of a large-scale modern mechanic repair base now under way.

The gross industrial output value of the mill grew 4.2 times, the number of spindles more than doubled and the variety of textiles 5 times as against 20 years ago.

The mill now turns out 45 times as much textiles as produced by our country before liberation.

The mill is equipped with all production processes including spinning, weaving and dyeing. It produces good-quality textiles of over 800 kinds including flower-patterned fabric and suit materials mixed with vinalon and staple fibre. Along with this, the mill produces yarn enough to weave tens of millions of metres of textiles and supply it to local industrial factories across the country.

Work of replacing weaving machines with modern and high-speed ones has vigorously progressed at the mill.

Over the past 20 years the number of the technicians and specialists of the mill has increased to 10 times, accounting for nearly 20 percent of employees. The mill produced 9 labor heroes and 2 merited weavers.

The production capacity of the mill will grow 1.5 times in the near future.

ROLE OF PARTY LEADERSHIP, KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED

SK140424 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Unattributed special article: "It Is a Great Pride for Our People To Have a Great and Tested Party"]

[Text] For the people to win victory in the revolution and construction and to pioneer the fate of their country, they should have great national pride and self-confidence.

What is most important in having such pride is to have a great and tested party. This is because the party's leadership is a decisive factor determining the fate of the country, the revolution, and the people.

With the latest historic visits to foreign countries by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, our people's national pride and revolutionary self-confidence have been incomparably heightened. This is related to the fact that our people are upholding as their leader the respected and beloved leader, who is highly respected and warmly revered by the leaders and peoples of the fraternal countries as the outstanding activist of international communist movement and labor movement and as the officially recognized leader of the current world revolution, as well as to the fact that they have a great party with indestructible might, high authority and leadership ability. It is also because of the fact that we have a great party which has been trained and tested ideologically and volitionally in the process of leading the revolution and construction and achieved immortal accomplishments through its outstanding leadership.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung has taught: Our party has been further trained and tested in the difficult and complicated process of leading the revolution and construction and has been strengthened and developed into an indestructible revolutionary party.

Our party, which furnishes our people with boundless pride and self-confidence, is a great and tested party leading the revolutionary cause of chuche on a victorious straightforward path. The greatness of our party stems, first of all, from the fact that it has outstanding ideology and theories and embodies them brilliantly in the revolution and construction. In terms of the richness, profoundness, and unusualness of its ideology and theories, our party is a great one with diverse, profound, and outstanding ideology and theories which no other party can duplicate.

By conducting energetic ideological and theoretical activities with boundless loyalty to the great leader, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has perfectly embodied the great Comrade Kim Il-sung's revolutionary ideas and is strongly defending and endlessly deepening and developing them.

The fact that he has deepened and developed the immortal chuche idea with new principles and theses is especially significant in enriching the treasure box of the great leader's revolutionary ideas. Not only has the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il developed and deepened the chuche idea; he is also, on the basis of the chuche idea, further developing and enriching the theories, strategies, and tactics on the revolution and construction.

The fact that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is well versed in all fields of science pertaining to the revolution and construction, such as philosophy, politics, economics, literature and art, and education, has elevated them to a new higher stage in an immortal contribution made by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to mankind's scientific development.

Indeed, this shows that ours is a great party which, with its unusual wisdom, is brilliantly illuminating the path that the times and people should follow, through its energetic and multifaceted ideological and theoretical activities.

Also, the greatness of our party, which provides our people with great pride and self-confidence, stems from the fact that it leads the revolution and construction to boundless upsurges by wisely organizing and mobilizing the popular masses through its outstanding and tested leadership art.

The party's tested leadership ability, being a firm guarantee enabling the revolution and construction to advance victoriously, is one of the important traits of a party's greatness. Setting forth correct struggle targets and struggle slogans at every stage of the revolution and construction, our party is organizing and mobilizing the popular masses for their implementation.

On the basis of his deep insight into the longstanding demands of our revolutionary development and into the aspirations of the popular masses, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has set forth militant programs designed to imbue society with the *chuche* idea and is dexterously organizing and leading the entire party and all the people to the struggle to implement them.

The slogans, including "Ideology, technology, and culture -- all in accordance with the demands of *chuche*," and "Production, study, life -- all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas," which strongly appeal to the hearts of our party members and working people, being the militant and revolutionary ones unfolded on the struggle path of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea, are a clear demonstration of the unusual wisdom of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership.

With these slogans set forth, our people have been able to vigorously carry out the works of remodeling mankind, of remodeling society, and of remolding nature in accordance with the demands of *chuche* and fully embody our party's revolutionary traditions in all sectors of social life. As a result, a new change has been created in the ideological and spiritual life of our working people and in their struggle for production and construction, and the cause of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea has been vigorously pushed ahead.

Launching a broad mass movement has been our party's consistent policy. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who regards as an iron rule the embodiment of the *chuche* idea and the revolutionary mass line in leadership of the masses, saw to it that great upsurges were created in the revolution and construction by deepening and developing the mass movement in accordance with the demands of our revolutionary development of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea, which has reached a new stage.

Such mass movements and mass struggles as the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the movement to emulate the examples of unsung heroes, the struggle to emulate art film heroes, and the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" -- all initiated and led by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il -- have become a strong force to make people into *chuche*-type communist revolutionaries loyal to the great leader, to remodel the economy and culture according to the demands of *chuche*, and to create a great upsurge in production and construction.

Placing all the works pertaining to the revolution and construction, including party work and state work, under his control, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is operating in a bold and big way, seeing to it that all the work is conducted in a blitzkrieg manner by staging the speed battle. He is wisely leading them all so that even a construction project will be built to be a monumental edifice that lasts from generation to generation. This has clearly been proven by the fact that he set forth wise policies to strengthen the nation's economic might, to improve epochally the people's living standard, and to fulfill the grand 10 major prospective targets ahead of schedule during the great leader's visits to foreign countries and gave on-the-spot working guidance to major plants and enterprises, summoning the working class and people to a great upsurge.

It is one of the important traits of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's communistic leadership that he dedicates his labor and attention to making our working people enjoy the highest form of consideration and benefits, to showing warm love for the people, and to warmly taking care of and leading the revolutionary warriors and people. Indeed, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership over our revolution and construction is the greatest and the most tested one in view of its unusualness and maturity and in view of its outstanding and revolutionary character.

Thanks to such wise leadership, our revolution and construction have been able to tenaciously traverse the single road of chuche as intended and hoped for by the great leader, overcoming difficulties and tribulations. As a result, an endless upsurge has been effected in all fronts of socialist construction. This clearly proves that ours is a great, tested party leading the struggle for the victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche and the cause of socialism and communism in our country along a straight-forward road, without the slightest hitch.

It is indeed a source of great pride and self-confidence for our people to have a wise party which illuminates the path that the times and the revolution should follow and which has achieved immortal accomplishments in the implementation of our revolution and the world revolution through its great ideology, theories, and tested leadership. Because they are advancing following such a great party's guidance, our people have become wise and dignified people steering and exploring their own fate independently and creatively and a glorious people exploring the virgin path leading to communism, the ideal of mankind. Thanks to the brilliant rays of guidance, our fatherland and people have a bright future and we are firmly guaranteed of our national prosperity.

As has been indicated by the successes achieved by the great leader during his visits to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries, it is entirely because of such great leadership that our people have become a proud people who are trusted and praised by the revolutionary people of the world.

We should cherish this pride and honor in our heart and uphold the party's leadership with loyalty. In strengthening the party and remaining loyal to the party lie the firm guarantee for cementing the great leader's successful visits to foreign countries and for creating greater upswings in the revolution and construction.

Let us all uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and rally firmly around the party center and, by positively displaying the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in the implementation of the party lines, policies, and guidelines, hasten the complete victory of socialism and the historic cause of national reunification ahead of schedule, displaying to the world the honor and pride of the fatherland and people.

NODONG SINMUN ON CHUCHE-BASED LITERATURE, ART

SK101546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- Papers here today carry articles on the lapse of 30 years since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered an important concluding speech titled "For a Further Development of Literature and Art" at a meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on August 10, 1954.

NODONG SINMUN says: In his concluding speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song analysed a concrete situation of the literary and artistic creation and explained problems of principle arising in further developing our literature and art in conformity with the demand of a new era of postwar rehabilitation and construction.

In the creative activities, the great leader taught, deep attention should be paid to the correct combination of works on our history and revolutionary struggle with those based on the reality of today. In the field of literature and art the national cultural heritage should be taken over and developed in the right direction, national culture be developed in harmony with the ideological sentiments of our people and realities, not imitating foreign works and broad masses of people be actively enlisted in literary and art activities.

The great leader's work is a programmatic guideline which should be firmly maintained in further developing the creation of literary and artistic works in conformity with the demand of a new reality and the ideological sentiments of the people and a theoretical and practical weapon that must be always held fast to in the whole period of the construction of chuche-based literature and art. For this the work is highly significant and its vitality is great beyond comparison.

From the first days of its development our chuche-based literature and art has covered the proud road of all-round development and efflorescence under the wise leadership of the party, holding aloft the banner of the idea on chuche-oriented literature and art authored by the great leader. By further developing and enriching this idea dear Comrade Kim Chong-il propounded an outstanding theory on literature and art of our era and ushered in the great heyday of chuche art in this land with his rare and tested leadership.

Under the brilliant rays of guidance a great revolution has taken place in film, opera, drama and all other spheres of literature and art and monumental masterpieces have been produced in large numbers to give philosophical and profound artistic answers to the burning social problems raised by the era and revolution and the struggle to learn from the examples of heroes of the films has been waged as a social movement, with the result that the role of literature and art as a weapon of life and struggle has risen markedly.

Our literature and art under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has triumphantly advanced, bringing into full bloom ideas and policies on chuche-based literature and art advanced by the great leader. The distinguished policies on literature and art set forth by the great leader to develop literature and art still further 30 years ago have produced rich results on the road replete with pride and glory.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST EVENTS -- Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- Korean teams left Pyongyang on August 9 to participate in different international sports events to be held in socialist countries. The Soviet and Czechoslovak teams arrived here on the same day to take part in the international wireless multi-events of socialist countries "for friendship and fraternity" scheduled in our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 9 Aug 84 SK]

ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS -- Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- The Korean Government economic delegation headed by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, returned home by air on August 10 from its visit to Angola. It was met at the airport by Cho Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Om Tok-hwan, vice-minister of external economic affairs; and an official of Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 10 Aug 84 SK]

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON 13 AUG SPECIAL AMNESTY

SK130900 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Statement by Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui on 13 August special amnesty for 1,730 persons who violated national security laws and general criminal laws in commemorations of the 39th anniversary of national liberation from Japanese rule in 1945 -- recorded]

[Text] To further solidify national unity and the base for reconciliation on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of national liberation, the government has decided to grant leniency via special amnesty, reinstatement, parole, and provisional release on parole to a total of 1,730 persons, including 714 who were sentenced to prison terms -- among whom are 70 violators of emergency decree Nos 1 and 4, which were enforced from the 1970's to the era of chaos before and after the launch of the Fifth Republic, and 822 violators of general criminal laws.

The large-scale leniency is taken by the government through His Excellency President Chon Tu-hwan's special consideration to grant an opportunity to these persons, who were sentenced to prison terms, to actively participate in the ranks of national construction with a renewed sense of determination, and in order to completely eliminate the unhappy political heritage of the old era and the conflicts arising therefrom so that all the people can accomplish the historical task of constructing an independent national state in the 1980's in reconciliation and unity.

The government, in accordance with such a policy, from the beginning of the Fifth Republic, has already granted 16 large-scale leniencies to those involved in various cases in the whirlwind of extreme division and confrontation in the old era after the launching of the Fifth Republic, those involved in the course of launching the Fifth Republic, and student violators involved in campus agitation.

Accordingly, this step of leniency once again confirms and clarifies the government's policy to give special amnesty and special reinstatement to those who have regrets and have shown an exemplary attitude even though they were sentenced to prison terms as a result of an unwitting wrongdoing in the past days of political unrest. They can live a normal social life as good citizens and can join in the ranks of creating an advanced fatherland.

Those who are entitled to the special amnesty and special reinstatement effective 14 August are the 70 violators of emergency decree Nos 1 and 4; the 35 violators of special emergency measures for national security; the 85 violators of martial law decrees; the 446 involved in campus turmoil; and 78 involved in other cases -- a total of 714. Also, 822 general criminals will be released on special parole, and 194 exemplary juvenile delinquents will be released on special parole. Those who are entitled to this leniency should bear deeply in mind the true meaning of the step taken by the government and, with renewed resolve and determination, should actively contribute to national harmony, social stability, and national development. All people are also requested to be kind to them and to encourage them so that they can begin a new life as upright citizens.

VIEWS OFFERED ON RELEASE OF PRC HIJACKERS

Lawmakers Welcome Leniency

SK140037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] Lawmakers of both ruling and opposition parties yesterday expressed their welcome to the freedom given to six Chinese hijackers.

"I think it was an appropriate measure taken by the government while honoring the Hague convention and international practices," said Kim Yong-tae, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, said, "I think the action was taken at an appropriate time in light of the traditional friendship with the Taipei government."

Rep. Kim Yong-kwan of the Korean National Party, who once sponsored a campaign to seek an early release of the convicted hijackers, commented that the release is a kind of compensation for the Nationalist Chinese Government which helped Korea gain independence while it was under the Japanese colonial rule.

Rep. Kim Hyon-uk of the DJP said, "I feel as if we have paid out debts owed to the Taipei government," while Rep. Ho Kyong-ku of the Democratic Korea Party said suspending the prison terms for the hijackers and sending them to Taipei is an appropriate action.

KOREA HERALD Analyzes Measure

SK140032 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Aug 84 p 4

[By Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] It would have pleased the Republic of China most had the Seoul government released six mainland Chinese hijackers soon after they landed in Korea in May of last year. On the other hand, Beijing would have had no grievances against Seoul if the hijackers had been extradited forthwith.

The hijacking case was an issue that demanded high-level diplomatic skills on the part of Korea, which has maintained traditional friendship with the Republic of China but also wishes to improve relations with Beijing. It was also an issue which required Korea to help prevent air piracy by punishing the hijackers with severe penalties. Korea is a signatory to The Hague Convention on the safety of civil aviation.

The government put an end to this thorny problem by releasing the six hijackers one year and three months after they commandeered the Civil Aviation Administration of China plane in an attempt to go to Taiwan.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said the government observed the international convention on civil aviation, pointing out that the mainland Chinese were imprisoned for a "considerable" period. They had been sentenced to four to six years in prison. However, he admitted the government considered both "domestic sentiments" for the ill-fated hijackers and "traditional friendship with Free China" in deciding to set them free.

A petition appealing for clemency was forwarded to President Chon Tu-hwan by 239 politicians, scholars, religious leaders and other Korean dignitaries after the Supreme Court ruling. Their desire for an early release of the hijackers was shared by many Koreans who felt indebted to the Nationalist government, which protected the Korean Government in exile until Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial rule in 1945.

The Republic of China requested the Seoul government to allow the hijackers to attend President Chiang Ching-kuo's inauguration May 20 by releasing them shortly after the Supreme Court's final ruling scheduled for May 9. The government was learned to have considered an earlier release favorably. The Supreme Court, however, moved the date for the final ruling to May 22, a gesture presumably designed to appease Peking, which was learned to have expressed displeasure with Seoul's move to set the hijackers free earlier this year.

The government excluded the hijackers from the special presidential amnesty granted on the occasion of the liberation day tomorrow. Instead, a diplomatic source said, the government released them by ordering a "stay of the execution of their sentences" to minimize political implications of the release. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs refused to confirm the report on the hijackers impending departure until they had left Seoul. It did not make any official comment on the release, saying the Ministry of Justice was handling case.

Despite the precautions and low-key approach taken by the Seoul government in releasing the hijackers, it remains to be seen how Beijing will respond.

Seoul and Beijing officials met in May last year for the first time to negotiate the return of the commandeered plane and its crew. They signed the first official document between the Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China. The source said the satisfactory outcome of the meeting paved the way for sports and other nonpolitical exchanges between the two countries. However the source predicted the early release of the hijackers will not have much impact on the burgeoning exchanges. "I believe it is the consistent Chinese policy to promote exchanges with Korea."

The two countries are expected to have more contacts, particularly in sports, in view of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, both scheduled for Seoul, the source said. The immediate impact of the release, however, is expected to be felt in the relations between Seoul and Taipei, which have been strained of late. The source said the release has removed the obstacle to the improvement of relations between Korean and the Republic of China and the promotion of their bilateral cooperation.

LAWMAKERS VIEW OLYMPICS' ERROR ON NATION'S NAME

SK140757 Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 14 (YONHAP) -- The nation's lawmakers expressed displeasure, some even wrath, over a mistake made by the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee in indicating Korea's official name. At the finale of the Los Angeles Games Sunday, LAOOC spelled the nation's name as "the Republic of South Korea," instead of the official "the Republic of Korea," on the electric scoreboard at memorial coliseum, where the ceremony was held.

Rep. Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, said the unpleasant mistake straightforwardly revealed U.S. ignorance of this country, host to the 1988 Olympics. Pong said the government should now take the opportunity to expand its diplomatic exchange with the United States as a means of public relations to better acquaint U.S. citizens with South Korea.

Rep. Kim Yong-tae, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, flatly said the mistake was a "discomforting incident." Opposition lawmakers also showed their wrath, saying they would call for the opening of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee and other relevant committees to ask the government to express to LAOOC its strong regret over the incident.

CHIN YI-CHONG, NIKAIDO DISCUSS CHON'S JAPAN VISIT

SK140207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 14 (YONHAP) -- Susumu Nikaido, vice president of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, paid a courtesy call on South Korean Prime Minister Chin Yi-chong Monday afternoon and discussed matters related to the scheduled state visit to Japan by President Chon Tu-hwan.

Chon is scheduled to make a state visit to Japan Sept. 6-8.

At the meeting, Chin said South Korea and Japan should exert every effort to make the first state visit to Japan by a South Korean president an opportunity to attain maturity in the two neighboring nations' partnership.

In reply, Nikaido said that Chon's scheduled visit, which follows the state visit to Korea by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in January of last year, will no doubt improve bilateral relations between the two countries.

The Japanese dietman also visited Kwon Ik-hyon, chairman of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party, and said that he hopes politicians of the two countries establish personal friendship among themselves.

Personal friendship among politicians of the two countries will be conducive to enhancing friendly relations between South Korea and Japan, Nikaido said. He arrived here earlier in the day at the invitation of Kwon.

Kwon suggested that South Korea and Japan solve problems through dialogue between politicians of the two nations once diplomacy fails to handle them.

DJP'S KWON ON ROK-JAPAN 'UNOFFICIAL DIPLOMACY'

SK140040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] Saying that government-to-government diplomacy is too rigid at times, Chairman Kwon Ik-hyon of the ruling Democratic Justice Party emphasized the necessity yesterday to strengthen unofficial diplomacy between Korean and Japanese lawmakers.

In talking with Japan's Liberal Democratic Party Vice President Susumu Nikaido about Seoul-Tokyo ties, Kwon observed that "frequent" discussions between legislators of both countries could help improve bilateral ties. He thus called for frequent exchanges of visits by parliamentarians.

For his part, Nikaido, who came here for the first time in 22 years, said he wants to meet as many Koreans as possible to hear what they say about the prospects of Korea-Japan relations.

JAPAN TO DISPATCH PURCHASING MISSION IN OCT

SK140257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug 14 (YONHAP) -- As Japan informed South Korea of its dispatch of a large-scale purchasing delegation to Korea in October in a bid to help improve Korea's deficit in trade with Japan, Korean business groups are doing their utmost to make the delegation's trip a turning point in the reorganization of the trade system between the two countries, business officials said Tuesday.

The Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) recently informed Korea that JETRO would send a Japanese purchasing delegation to Korea early in October, when the Seoul international trade fair '84 is held, to buy Korean-made goods and to discuss expanding trade between the two countries, Korea-Japan Economic Association officials said.

The delegation will consist of groups from the textile, machinery, agricultural products, consumption goods and chemical products industries, according to the officials.

JETRO will disclose detailed information on the delegation later, the officials said, predicting the amount of goods to be purchased to reach one billion U.S. dollars.

Korean business groups resolved to do their best to improve the trade deficit in favor of Japan on the occasion of the delegation's visit to Korea and plan to establish a Korean Domestic Cooperation Commission on Japan, the officials said.

Chiefs of the business groups, including the president of Korean Traders Association, Nam Tok-u, the president of Fed. of Korean Industries, Chong Chu-yong, the chiefs of eight major general trade companies and other businessmen will take part in the commission, they said.

Through this organization, business groups will introduce negotiations on exports to Japan, adjust the structure of industries, and discuss the transfer of technology, joint investment, the formation of a consortium between firms of both countries in international bidding and joint measures against import restriction in other countries, they added.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS MYONGSONG SENTENCES

SK141220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0934 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug 14 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Supreme Court Tuesday upheld lower court sentences for 18 defendants convicted in the Myongsong financial scandal and rejected their appeals. Prison terms for the 18 range from eight months to 15 years.

Kim Chol-ho, 44, former chairman of the Myongsong Business Group, was sentenced to jail for 15 years and to fines totaling 9.8 million U.S. dollars for embezzlement and tax evasion in an appellate court last April.

Former South Korean Transportation Minister Yun Cha-chong, 54, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to some 100,000 dollars in forfeit, an amount corresponding to bribes he accepted while in office.

Kim Tong-kyom, a key figure in the Myongsong loan fraud case, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for having embezzled deposits and taken bribes.

Kim, former assistant manager of a commercial bank branch here, allegedly provided more than 162.5 million dollars to the business group in what is called the commercial bank-Myongsong connection. 15 other defendants, including Kim Chul-ho's wife Shin Myong-chin, 39, president of the Myongsong Sightseeing Co., were sentenced to prison terms ranging from eight months to five years.

The four-member panel, presided over by Senior Judge Chon Sang-suk, dismissed appeals by the defendants, saying there were no grounds for the appeal suits and the Seoul Appellate Court's verdict was just. The Supreme Court's ruling came 11 months after the Seoul prosecution brought the financial scandal into prominence through its indictment.

KAMPUCHEA EDITORIAL ON IRRIGATION SYSTEM

BK111036 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Aug 84

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "The Central and Grassroots Authorities Must Cooperate in Building the Irrigation Networks To Serve Agriculture"]

[Text] To build the economy as defined by the KPRP resolution, it is imperative to jointly mobilize the enormous forces of the masses to restore agricultural production. The restoration of food crop production, particularly that of rice, is the major task regarded as the starting point for achieving our aim. In the agricultural field, it is imperative to gradually increase the yield of crops. This is aimed at ensuring sufficient food for local consumption, building a food stockpile, providing industry with raw materials and securing a surplus for export. To reach this goal, we must effectively carry out the three key measures: reclaiming the arable land deserted since the old regime, launching intensive cultivation on the newly claimed land, and increasing the time of cultivation in both the dry and rainy seasons. In this connection, and in conjunction with the seething land reclamation movement, the authorities at all levels, who have become well aware of the significance and usefulness of the water policy that will enable us to increase the production of all types of crops, have persuaded the masses to take part in the movement to build irrigation networks of small, medium, and large sizes by digging canals, wells, and ponds and by launching various campaigns to fight droughts and floods, thus creating favorable conditions for increasing the cultivation seasons, for launching ordinary and highly specialized, intensive cultivation, and helping to ease to an extent the needs of our people and draft animals. Thanks to the fact that attention has been paid to the water policy and that the central and grassroots authorities have prepared campaigns in a timely manner to fight natural disasters, in 1981 we were able, despite serious drought and floods, to reduce the rate of disasters and avoid the danger of famine. Also, because of the mastery over the problem of water availability, some localities, such as Samraong Tong District in Kompong Speu Province, Prey Veng Province, Lumhach commune in Phnom Penh District, and Kandal Province, have in 1983 become model localities in launching two crops per season on the same piece of land and in carrying out intensive cultivation which yielded 5 to 6 tonnes per hectare. Each family in the multiple-cropping and intensive-cropping areas obtained from 900 kg to 1 tonne of rice yield. This has enabled each family to rapidly improve its standard of living materially and morally.

The multiple-cropping and intensive-cropping acreage has increased annually. This year the multiple-cropping acreage has increased to 40,000 hectares and intensive-cropping has increased to 250,000 hectares. As a result of this success and the good experience gained, we have become more optimistic and confident in our capabilities to overcome natural disasters and to advance toward exploiting the many potentialities to the utmost.

Currently we are in the rainy season -- the main cropping season. The quantity of rainfall is sufficient for our agricultural production. The quantity of rainfall in various areas are 200-300 mm in Phnom Penh and Kandal Province, 150-400 mm in the Tonle Sap Lake areas, and at least 100 mm in various other areas. The quantity of this year's rainfall is four times than that of the same period last year. Despite such favorable natural conditions, we still have face unavoidable problems, particularly storing and conserving water in localities.

This is because our country has backward agricultural establishments and our irrigation networks, which were seriously damaged by the war, can irrigate just over 10 percent of the total cropping acreage. The irrigation networks that the genocidal clique forced our people to build during its rule were not in accordance with scientific and technical methods, thus causing great destruction to production and the livelihood of our people and draft animals. The genocidal clique prevented water in the Mekhong River from flowing out, so that the areas along the Mekhong River which used to get alluvial soil during flooding dried and became unfertile. Not only did the networks of ditches and canals stretching from one area to another fail to benefit production, they actually became drainage lines flushing water from rice fields into lower areas.

In their ignorance, the genocidal elements did not calculate the height of the land when they forced our people to build straight, level, crisscrossing field embankments and reservoirs and dams against the current, so that the turning of the current caused great destruction to the lower areas. The felling of trees in the water-logged regions ordered by the genocidal elements not only caused great destruction to fish but also created wide swamps. Waves in this swampland caused great destruction to the growth of the tens of thousands of hectares of the flooding rice.

For this reason, we must keep in mind that in order to double or triple cropping in each season, it is imperative to pay particular attention to the water problem. To reach this aim, we must gradually stimulate the construction of water networks and the management of irrigation. First of all, we must take every measures to reserve rain water and use it properly in order to ensure water sufficiency throughout the rainy season, particularly in August, September, and October when rice crops are putting out branches and sprouting. By carefully using rain water, we may be able to reserve water for the dry season.

All provincial and municipal authorities must take measures to broaden and strengthen the existing committees for controlling irrigation networks in all localities. They must thoroughly implement the Council of Ministers' Circular No 10 concerning the stimulation of agricultural production in the rainy season. At the same time, they must stimulate our peasants to take part in building field embankments and ditches and to use water properly. In a number of provinces and districts, there are some large sources of water capable of irrigating thousands of hectares of land. We still lack the capability, however, of channeling water into rice fields. Therefore, it is imperative to persuade our people to join in building networks of ditches connecting to existing water sources in order to channel water into rice fields in distant areas. It is imperative to advise our peasants to protect water gates and other irrigation networks from being dismantled by selfish persons and destroyed by the enemies. As for the areas where rainfall is scanty and regions that are far from water sources, it is imperative to urge our peasants to use all means for scooping and pumping water into rice fields to the utmost. This includes primitive means, such as scoops, waterwheels, and so on; and modern tools, such as waterpumps and pumping stations. All of this is aimed at completing the production drive in a timely manner. Agriculture cadres must be closely linked to the localities and cooperate with the local cadres in advising and urging our peasants to make all preparations for coping with any possible drought. They must prepare reports on any possible disasters and propose measures to cope with drought for the provincial and district committees in a timely manner should there be a drought. They must avoid delaying an intervention in order to damage the crops. Because many provincial and municipal agriculture services possess fuel oil and waterpumps, they should prepare measures for assisting our peasants quickly in case of any urgent matter. They should also start to repair any machines that break down.

To solve the water problem effectively in all localities is a most urgent and essential measure set forth by our party and state to increase the yield of crops and to improve the living standard of our people. Now and in the future, we pledge to enhance our will to fight in order to eradicate step by step the agricultural system that depends totally on nature and to advance toward ensuring sufficient water in all cropping seasons.

VODK URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST SRV MANEUVERS

BK120933 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Station Commentary: "Heighten Vigilance To Resist and Destroy the Maneuvers of the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Their Accomplices in an Attempt To Bury the UN Resolutions"]

[Text] At present the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors are making every effort to stage all kinds of maneuvers -- military, political, and diplomatic -- in order to reverse their shameful, bitter, and serious defeat in the recent dry season. These maneuvers have been an attempt to bargain over the Kampuchean problem by burying the UN resolutions which have called on the Vietnamese to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea.

In the military field, during this rainy season the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to extricate themselves from the impasse. They have tried hard to send more troops and weapons, especially artillery, to the border region. This is different from previous rainy seasons when the Vietnamese used to withdraw their forces from the border to zones inside the country. This year the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent more troops and artillery to the border in order to attack us during the rainy season in order to restore their position from the last dry season and to prepare for their offensive in the next dry season. They have sought to attack us in this rainy season to obstruct our national forces from attacking them inside the country. They have also tried to draw our forces from inside the country to resist them along the border. However, their military maneuvers in this rainy season have been repeatedly defeated because they cannot resist us. Our National Army and guerrillas have actively and vigorously attacked the enemy along the border as well as inside Kampuchea. Inside the country our National Army and guerrillas have continued to attack and destroy commune offices, positions, and warehouses for foodstuffs, weapons, and ammunition as well as the fuel depots of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

In parallel with their military maneuvers, the Vietnamese have made every effort to perform poisonous and dark political and diplomatic maneuvers. The Vietnamese and the Soviets have not only secretly and openly staged these political and diplomatic maneuvers by themselves, but have also asked a number of countries which are accomplices of the Vietnamese and want to reconcile with Vietnam, to perform these maneuvers in their stead.

First, the Vietnamese have attempted to destroy the Kampuchean resistance forces by dividing the CGDK within the country and on the international scene. Inside the country the Vietnamese have repeatedly created various stories in an attempt to confuse the Kampuchean people. This maneuver has been aimed at making the Kampuchean people suspicious and distrustful of each other. On the international scene the Vietnamese and their accomplices have made every effort to flatter (?some Kampuchean leaders) and attack others.

Second, the Vietnamese have tried hard to split ASEAN so that ASEAN does not have a strong stand in its opposition to Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea and its obstruction of Vietnam's various maneuvers. The Vietnamese have made every effort in propaganda against Thailand on problems along the Kampuchean-Thai and the Lao-Thai borders and so on. This Vietnamese effort has been made in an attempt to turn the issue of Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea into a regional problem or an issue between Thailand and Kampuchea and between Thailand and Laos. The Vietnamese have attempted to isolate Thailand in ASEAN and on the international scene. They have also tried to split the ASEAN countries so that they cannot unite and oppose Vietnam's aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia.

Third, the Vietnamese have tried to stage maneuvers to divide and destroy the forces of the international front which has assisted and supported the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnam's aggressive and expansionist acts. They have tried to divide this international front so it cannot exert any pressure on Vietnam.

Fourth, the Vietnamese have rejected and buried the UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea in July 1981. The Vietnamese and a number of their accomplices have tried repeatedly to raise some proposals in an attempt to make a deal behind the backs of the Kampuchean people who have waged a tough and bloody struggle. A number of these countries want to reconcile with and please the Vietnamese without saying a single word about the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination. This maneuver is aimed at allowing the Vietnamese to maintain their troops in Kampuchea and continue to annex Kampuchea forever through other means than the military measures that they cannot achieve.

Facing the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' tricky maneuvers in the military, political, and diplomatic fields, it is necessary for the countries of the region, as well as all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, which adhere to the principles of international law, to heighten vigilance in order to oppose and quickly destroy all of these maneuvers. It is important that all of these countries should continue to stand firmly on the principles of international law and the UN Charter as well as the UN resolutions. They should continue to join hands to pressure the Vietnamese until they unconditionally withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the UN resolutions. The key to resolving the Kampuchean problem is the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. When the Vietnamese completely withdraw their troops from Kampuchea the Kampuchean problem will be automatically resolved because this problem was caused by the Vietnamese sending hundreds of thousands of soldiers to attack and annex Kampuchean territory. If the Vietnamese cease their aggression and occupation of Kampuchea there will be no more Kampuchean problem.

Concurrently, it is necessary for the countries in the region and peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world to continue to assist and support the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK more vigorously so that these Kampuchean resistance forces can more energetically wage the fight against the Vietnamese until they are forced to completely withdraw their troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The Kampuchean people and the CGDK clearly realize the tricky nature of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. It is their sole wish that the Vietnamese unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny through free and universal elections under UN supervision.

If the Vietnamese are stubborn and stage all kinds of maneuvers in order to refuse to withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the UN resolutions, the Kampuchean people and all Kampuchean resistance forces will continue to join hands to fight the Vietnamese more vigorously until they encounter more difficulties and defeats, cannot bear them and are forced to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea completely and unconditionally in compliance with the UN resolutions.

VODK ALLEGES SRV RAINY SEASON TROOP BUILDUP

BK110856 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchean in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "In This Rainy Season, the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Have Repeatedly Sent More Fresh Troops to Kampuchea in Order To Continue Their War of Aggression in Kampuchea and To Advance"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this sixth rainy season, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have repeatedly sent fresh troops to various battlefields in Kampuchea. In July the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent 4,440 fresh soldiers to Kampuchea. From 1 to 6 July, they transported 2,900 soldiers from Vietnam. Among those soldiers, 400 were sent to Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province, and 2,500 others were transported to Phnum Kraom in the same province. On 7 July the Vietnamese sent 5 truckloads of about 150 fresh Vietnamese soldiers to the Preah Vihear battlefield. On the same day, they transported 400 soldiers from Vietnam and posted them in Stung Treng provincial seat. On 20 July the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent 20 truckloads, about 600 soldiers, from Vietnam to Kampuchea's western region battlefield. On 25 July they sent 13 truckloads of soldiers on Route 7 to Skun market, Kompong Cham Province. In summation, from May to 25 July, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy has sent 18,200 fresh soldiers to Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have repeatedly sent fresh troops to Kampuchea in order to resist the intensified attacks from the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea. On the other hand, they have prepared to launch an offensive to savagely and barbarously massacre the Kampuchean people and to commit genocide against the Kampuchean race. Furthermore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent more fresh troops to Kampuchea in order to prepare for their violations of the border region in an attempt to intimidate Thailand and ASEAN into giving up their opposition to Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. This attempt has also been aimed at pressuring Thailand and ASEAN to accept the result of Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli so that the Vietnamese will be able to swallow Kampuchea, set up the Indochina federation, and advance further in accordance with their own aggressive, expansionist strategy in the region and the global strategy of their Soviet boss in this region.

Therefore, the Vietnamese are not abandoning their aggressive, expansionist ambitions. They are not ready to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the UN resolutions and the international community's demands. Moreover, they have no goodwill for holding any dialogue to resolve the issue of peace in the region as they used to propagandize to cheat other countries. In reality, as they are launching their propaganda on a dialogue to seek peace in the region and maintain good relations and cooperation with neighboring countries and in particular as Le Duan and other high-ranking Vietnamese leaders have returned from Moscow after receiving the complete support and encouragement of their Soviet boss, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent more troops, weapons, and military materiel to Kampuchea in order to continue to implement their aggressive, expansionist strategy.

Given the circumstance that the Vietnamese and the Soviets are making every effort to stage their military and diplomatic maneuvers to prepare for their advance, do the countries in the region and the international community have to hold any dialogue with the Vietnamese to please them and thereby legitimize Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea according to Vietnamese maneuvers? Do these countries and the international community have to adhere to a principled stand to continue to join hands in order to resist and check the Vietnamese aggressive, expansionist strategy?

The problem of peace and stability in the region is related to Vietnam's war of aggression in Kampuchea. If the Vietnamese are allowed to swallow Kampuchea with their tricky maneuvers, they will definitely advance quickly in following their aggressive, expansionist strategy. With the Soviet international expansionists behind them, the Vietnamese will not stop after swallowing Kampuchea; they will advance further because their aggressive, expansionist strategy is to reign over the whole of Southeast Asia. Therefore, it is necessary for the international community to continue to join hands to pressure the Vietnamese in the political, economic, and other fields and to call on them to unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The Kampuchean problem cannot be resolved; peace cannot be restored in Kampuchea; Kampuchea cannot remain as an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country; and long-lasting peace and stability cannot be restored in the whole of Southeast Asia unless the Vietnamese unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny in compliance with the UN resolutions. As long as the international community and the countries in the region continue to stand firmly on the principle of international law and the UN Charter, as well as the UN resolutions on the Kampuchean problem, and as long as they continue to assist and to support the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK, even though the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are savage and stubborn, they can never escape final defeat.

The Kampuchean people, the CGDK, and all Kampuchean patriotic forces will continue to raise aloft the banner of the great national union and join hands to increase the resistance forces in order to wage a more vigorous and active struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield until the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are all driven out of our beloved Kampuchean fatherland.

KHMER DESERTIONS FROM VIETNAMESE RANKS REPORTED

BK100808 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "Why Have So Many Khmer Soldiers Forced To Serve the Vietnamese Been Deserting?"]

[Text] Khmer soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression and genocide in Kampuchea have been deserting the Vietnamese ranks in increasing numbers. Desertion from Vietnamese ranks by Khmer soldiers is rife. It occurs on every battlefield throughout Kampuchea, both at the front line and in the rear.

For instance, on 14 July on Kompong Thom battlefield [Kompong Thom Province] 200 Khmer soldiers deserted for home. On 6 July 130 Khmer soldiers posted at Banteay Baeum Ampil fled home. On 20 June another 30 Khmer soldiers fled home from their position at Bak Prea in Sangke District, Battambang Province. Apart from these examples, there are other daily desertions by individuals or small groups of two, three, four, or ten. Some of these Khmer soldiers returned to their home villages to live as ordinary people; others joined our National Army and guerrillas to increase the force fighting back against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Along with these desertions by Khmer soldiers, there are also movements by Khmer soldiers to resist the Vietnamese aggressors in every form. Some have turned their guns on the Vietnamese aggressors; others have carried out activities to destroy the Vietnamese enemy such as burning their stocks of paddy, rice, fuel, ammunition, and other materiel. Others have even led our army and guerrillas to attack the Vietnamese enemy. Why have so many Khmer soldiers, set up by the Vietnamese to serve them, been deserting the Vietnamese ranks and opposing the Vietnamese enemy?

The main reason is these Khmer soldiers are Khmer in origin. They are Khmer in flesh and blood and Khmer in thought. They also love their nation and fatherland.

For almost 6 years now all Khmer soldiers, like Kampuchean people throughout the country, have witnessed with their own eyes the cruel and barbarous Vietnamese crimes. The Vietnamese have arrested Kampuchean people and maltreated them and their relatives; they have plundered and destroyed our people's property and have been destroying our fatherland. Our compatriots clearly realize that the Vietnamese are exterminating our Kampuchean people in order to annex our territory, like they did to Kampuchea Kraom [former Khmer territory now in southern Vietnam]. Vietnam cannot use demagogy, find excuses, or use its savage and barbarous activities to cover up its act of aggression and race extermination in Kampuchea.

Therefore, all Khmer -- ordinary people and soldiers -- clearly see the danger of Vietnam exterminating the Kampuchean race and annexing Kampuchean territory. All Khmer detest the Vietnamese and are very angry at them. They therefore will not serve the Vietnamese as soldiers to kill their own nation, their own people, or their fellow Khmer. This is the main reason that has led conscripted Khmer soldiers to desert the Vietnamese in such large numbers.

The second reason is our Democratic Kampuchea's policy to rally nationalist forces within a great unity without taking into account the past or political tendencies in order to unite in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to defend and safeguard the Kampuchean nation and race. Even toward Khmer soldiers, militiamen, and civil servants forced to serve the Vietnamese, Democratic Kampuchea has a policy of leniency. As long as these compatriots stop serving the Vietnamese and desert them, Democratic Kampuchea will welcome them at any time. Along with this, Democratic Kampuchea has made effort to disseminate the sacred slogans of "Khmer Do Not Fight Fellow Khmer" and "Khmer Unite To Fight the Vietnamese To Safeguard the Nation and Race." Democratic Kampuchea has also carried out propaganda and appealed to Khmer soldiers, militiamen, and state authorities forced to serve the Vietnamese to desert and unite with us to fight the Vietnamese. Our compatriots have been aware of these sacred slogans and feel warm toward Democratic Kampuchea. Thus, they have been deserting the Vietnamese in increasing numbers.

Another reason is the real situation on the Kampuchean battlefield which has evolved favorably for the Kampuchean people's struggle and unfavorably for the Vietnamese aggressors. This situation is witnessed daily by Khmer soldiers. The Vietnamese enemy cannot do anything to change or falsify this. Our compatriots realize that if they continue to serve the Vietnamese, they will certainly die because the Vietnamese are currently being defeated and are increasingly at an impasse. Vietnamese soldiers also have low morale and are very afraid of going out to fight. They have kept pushing Khmer counterparts to go out in the field to die on their behalf. This death is cheap and futile; it is dying as a servant of the Vietnamese, whom the entire Kampuchean nation and people have condemned. Our compatriots therefore realize that they should not die so cheaply in this way. They must live as Kampuchean people, who have a noble tradition of courage and bravery in defending the nation and territory, and as independent people with their own national character and honor.

These three main reasons have swelled the number of Khmer soldiers deserting from the Vietnamese ranks throughout the country along with the evolving situation on the battlefield which is increasingly in favor of our Kampuchean people's struggle. This, the Vietnamese doctrine or their criminal objective of using Khmer soldiers to assist and replace Vietnamese forces or using Khmer to fight against Khmer and die on behalf of the Vietnamese will certainly not succeed.

As for the handful of Vietnamese running dogs in Phnom Penh, they can only survive with the presence of over 250,000 Vietnamese troops. Without Vietnam, these puppets in Phnom Penh will automatically perish. The entire Kampuchean people firmly adhere to the sacred slogans of "Khmer Will Not Fight Fellow Khmer" and "Khmer Unite With Khmer To Fight the Vietnamese Until They Are All Driven From Our Kampuchan Territory."

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 3-9 AUG

BK101004 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 3-9 August:

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 3 August reports that from 21 to 31 July DK combatants of the Kompong Chhnang, North Sisophon, and Leach battlefields killed or wounded 28 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 2 AK's, 1 commune office, and some war materiel; and seized 2 AK's and some ammunition and war materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 4 August reports that from 25 July to 1 August DK combatants of the Koh Kong, Chhep-Thalabarivat, Ratanakiri, South Sisophon, Kompong Speu, Battambang, Kratie, Kompong Thom, and Siem Reap battlefields killed or wounded 126 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 5 AK's, 1 M-30, 2 commune offices, 1 platoon position, 7 barracks, 15 trenches, and a quantity of war materiel; and seized some arms, ammunition, and materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 4 August reports that from 11 to 31 July DK combatants of the Prey Veng, Kompong Chhnang, Leach, Battambang, South Sisophon, North Sisophon, Chhep-Thalabarivat, and Stung Treng battlefields put out of action 201 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 55 assorted weapons, a Vietnamese command post, 15 trenches, 13 barracks, 2 commune offices, and some war materiel; and seized 15 assorted weapons and some ammunition and materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 5 August reports that from 24 July to 1 August DK combatants of the Moung, Kampot, Pursat, and Kompong Thom battlefields put out of action 54 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 2 commune offices, a Vietnamese expert's house, 4 barracks, 6 trenches, and some guns, ammunition, and materiel; dismantled railroad tracks at 51 places; seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; and liberated 5 villages in Moung, Battambang Province.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 5 August reports that from 25 July to 1 August DK combatants of the Kompong Speu, Koh Kong Kraom, Koh Kong Leu, Battambang, South Sisophon, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kratie, Chhep-Thalabarivat, and Ratanakiri battlefields killed or wounded 107 Vietnamese combatants; destroyed 15 trenches, 7 barracks, a commune office, and some weapons and war materiel; and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 6 August reports that DK combatants of the Kompong Thom, Takeo, North Sisophon, Samplot, Kompong Speu, Kampot, Preah Vihear, and Kompong Chhnang battlefields, killed 80 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 91 others; destroyed 14 assorted weapons, 3 commune offices, 11 barracks, 2 paddy warehouses, 7 portions of railroad tracks, 1 bridge, and some war materiel; seized 20 assorted weapons and some ammunition and materiel; and liberated 2 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield as result of attacks between 16 July and 2 August.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 7 August reports that between 15 July and 3 August DK combatants of the South Sisophon, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham Ratanakiri, Pailin-Route 10, and Battambang battlefields killed 46 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 49 others; destroyed 9 weapons, 1 district town on the South Sisophon battlefield, 5 commune offices, 33 barracks, 1 truck, 2 paddy warehouses, 4 portions of road, and some war materiel; seized 5 AK's, an AR-15, and a quantity of ammunition and materiel; and liberated 5 villages on the South Sisophon battlefield, 5 villages on the Ratanakiri battlefield, and 2 commune offices and 16 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 7 August reports between 20 July and 3 August DK combatants killed or wounded 159 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 1 commune offices, 9 barracks, 1 paddy warehouse, some weapons and materiel; dismantled 160 meters of railroad tracks; and seized some arms, ammunition, and materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 8 August reports that between 18 July and 4 August DK combatants of the Kompong Thom, Pursat, Siem Reap, Leach, South Sisophon, and Kompong Cham battlefields killed 35 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 42 others.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 8 August reports that between 26 and 31 July DK forces killed or wounded 11 Vietnamese soldiers, including a platoon commander killed, and liberated 5 villages on the Ratanakiri battlefield.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 9 August reports that between 1 and 6 August DK forces killed 29 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 22 others, destroyed 10 weapons, and liberated 8 villages on Pursat battlefield during attacks against enemy positions on Pursat, Stung Treng, Kampot, Kompong Cham, and South Sisophon battlefields.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 9 August reports that DK forces attacked a Vietnamese commune office at Popok in Stoung District, Kompong Thom battlefield, on 1 August killing a Vietnamese soldier, wounding another, and destroying two office buildings. The clandestine radio also reports that between 30 July and 4 August DK forces killed or wounded 164 Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed 32 barracks, and liberated 20 villages in Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province, and on the South Sisophon battlefield, Battambang Province, during attacks against enemy positions on the Leach, Pursat, Battambang, Pailin-Route 10, South Sisophon, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham battlefields.

PASASON DISCUSSES 'THAI TRICKS' AT BORDER TALKS

BK131252 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 13 (OANA-KPL) -- The fruitless result of the second round of Lao-Thai border talks held in Bangkok on August 6, 1984 was due to the unilateral Thai-printed map in 1978 which had no legal value, PASASON comments today. The 1978 Thai self-printed map raised by Thailand in the second round of Lao-Thai border talks was a basic cause leading the talks for peaceful settlement on Lao-Thai border conflict to no conclusive agreement. It is ridiculous to note that the solution of border incident existing between two neighbouring countries will be based on the self-printed map of one side without any recognition from the other side concerned, the party CC paper disclosed.

It is noteworthy to observe that the 1978 self-printed Thai map concerning Lao-Thai border marks as raised by Thailand in the recent Bangkok Lao-Thai negotiation has identical overtone as used by China in drawing its own map of the territory in which China annexes most of the Southeast Asian region including Thailand. Regarding this, it is very sure that Thailand will never recognize such Chinese-claimed map which covered Thai territory as China legal land. The same goes for Laos. It will never accept the 1978 Thai self-printed map on Lao-Thai borderline which has no legal binding since it differed from the 1904 and the 1907 French-Siamese treaties, and the 1909 map jointly realized by French-Siamese Border Delimitation Committee in which there are proofs that the three borderline hamlets in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, which have been occupied by Thai reactionary troops since June 1984, belong to the Lao PDR.

The paper further assesses that the unilateral Thai-printed map in 1978 was an apparent factor proving that Thailand is pursuing the Chinese-imitated ambition of expansionism and hegemonism. It is clear that Thai self-printed map and its proposal for organizing "joint technical commission" to inspect border marks in the incident area were yet tricks intentionally implemented by Thailand to prolong the Lao-Thai border negotiation in order to legalize its occupation of the three Lao borderline hamlets.

The Thai attempts practiced in the second round of Lao-Thai border talks in Bangkok aiming at misleading the world public opinions and at imposing aggressive manner upon the Lao PDR as regard to the peaceful settlement of the three borderline hamlets which the Thai side is apt to pledge totals to empty promise. [sentence as received] Deeds prove beyond doubt that Thailand is following Chinese model of hegemonist and expansionist policy.

The paper continues that although the Lao-Thai border negotiation is still in process, it will be meaningless unless Thailand withdraw its troops from the three Lao borderline hamlets since the key issue of the negotiation is for the withdrawal of Thai troops from the three Lao borderline hamlets. The only factor which will lead to peaceful settlement of Lao-Thai border incident has already been proposed by the Lao side during the talks. "However hard the Thai attempt to divert from the real truth, one thing is sure that the Lao people will never let the Thai reactionary gang to violate and aggress the Lao sovereignty," the paper stresses.

ATHIT TERMED 'MASTERMIND' OF BORDER INCIDENT

BK140415 Vietiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Will Benefit From Thai Troops' Encroachment on and Occupation of Three Lao Villages?"]

[Text] World public opinion, especially extensive public opinion in Thailand, has asked: Why has the ultrarightist reactionary clique in Thai ruling circles started an untoward incident in the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province by sending troops to suppress, persecute, and antagonize the Lao people? And who have benefited from the encroachment on and occupation of these villages?

It is not easy to immediately provide clear-cut answers to these questions if we do not try to look for the ulterior motive of this incident. This is because the anti-Lao activities of the Thai ultrarightist reactionary clique are not carried out with a particular policy but are closely linked to the overall policy of particular policy but are closely linked to the overall policy of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists.

Thai history clearly testifies to the past bitterness of the Thai people for they were unable to utter any protest against military dictatorial activities of a group of Thai leaders who used military forces as their prop. At present the creation of a Beijing-styled unruly incident by Athit Kamlang-ek by sending Thai troops to nibble at and occupy the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province is another development which may make Thai history repeat itself, thus angering the Thai, Lao, and justice-loving peoples throughout the world.

The mastermind of this incident is no one else but Athit Kamlang-ek who has a great ambition. He had created numerous incidents both at home and abroad against the neighborly countries, thus causing confusion and chaos in Thai society and internal rifts among Thai people and antagonizing many countries sharing common borders with Thailand. Every time an incident takes place, Athit himself will stage a show himself by using force to solve the problem and distort facts. If he fails to solve the problem, he will place the blame on the Thai Government. All of this is aimed at drumming up the conviction of the Thai people that he is the only person who is capable of solving all kinds of problems. Athit is convinced that only by scoring more achievements from such developments will he be able to grab the top job in his quest for power.

No matter how much Athit is trying to conceal the ulterior motive of his sinister acts, the Thai people are fully aware of his intention. During the war of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists against the three Indochinese countries, a large number of innocent children of the Thai people were recruited to be the tools of the then Thai military dictators in serving the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Indochina. Even though that war was not directly waged in Thailand, its consequences are still affecting the Thai social life until today. It was evident that only a group of Thai people who were warmongering stood to benefit from that war. But it was the Thai people in general who have suffered from and become the victims of the war. The same is true at present with regard to the incident at Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang villages in Sayaboury Province. Aside from the Beijing reactionary clique who has manipulated this development and the imperialists who are awaiting to sell their weapons, only the ultrarightist reactionary military clique led by Athit Kamlang-ek stands to benefit from the conflict. This is because this incident will become not only a bargaining condition for them to ask for more military assistance from the imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists to enrich their wealth but also a condition for them to strengthen their power and prestige amid the chaos so that Athit himself can proceed to take over the post of Thai premiership, which he has so much aspired to attain.

However, the losers from this development are the Thai people because their own children have been sent to get killed for the ultrarightist reactionary military clique. On the contrary, Athit and his flunkies are reaping the gains from the sufferings of the Thai people who are now living in increasingly deteriorating social and economic conditions. Moreover, the development will cause the Lao inhabitants in the three villages and their Thai neighbors living across the border to lose mutual affection and brotherly trust and to halt time-honored traditional contacts and mutual assistance which have existed since ancient times. All this clearly shows that Athit Kamlang-ek is now dragging the Thai people to walk along the path of sufferings and unhappiness as well as the path of confrontation between the Lao and Thai peoples and between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. These paths will not guarantee security for the Thai nation and other neighboring countries.

Nevertheless, the Thai people have always maintained the tradition of undauntedness in face of any external aggression and have never kowtowed to serve as tools of any warlord power-holders who only work for their vested interests. The resolute struggle of the Thai people to topple the chief dictator Sarit Thanarat and the bloodshed caused by them on 14 October 1973 to stop the bloody hands of and to overthrow the military dictatorial regime of chief dictators Thanom [Kittikhachon] and Praphat [Charusathian] are still profoundly vivid in their memories. They will absolutely never allow this dark history which is being pursued by Athit Kamlang-ek to repeat itself.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN ADDRESSES CLOSE OF SEMINAR

BK131300 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 13 (KPL) — A nine-day seminar on organisational and ideological work specially organised for cadres of the seven districts in Vientiane prefecture was recently closed. During the seminar, over 100 cadres from various services including those from factories and state enterprises studied several documents in the field including the address of the party Secretary General Kaysone Phomvihane at the recent first nation-wide conference on the organisational and propaganda work. The conference further assessed their activities in the past and from the lessons drawn. They worked out their future plans which are considered as significant factor leading to successful implementation of the overall state plans.

According the closing ceremony was Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party CC, secretary of the Vientiane prefecture party committee. His address highly evaluated the success of the conference and underlined the importance to improve and establish further the organisational network and work dealing with propaganda in the process, said he. First and foremost, the cadres must deeply appreciate and assimilate the party and state policies.

CONSTRUCTION OF, FOREIGN AID FOR ROUTE 9 NOTED

BK130729 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1030 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Feature: "The Road That Leads to the Sea"]

[Text] Initial success is expected to be achieved in the construction of Route 9 by the end of 1984. By that time, the pavement of laterite will be completed. Asphalt will be paved in 1985 and the paving work will be completed in 1988.

This route is 244 km long and stretches from the provincial town of Savannakhet to the Vietnamese border through Outhoumphon, Phin, and Sepone districts.

Between 1977 and 1980, Route 9 was repaired by Construction Unit 923 just to enable vehicles to transport goods. In 1981, Route 9 was rebuilt to be a standard and modern route. It was widened to 13 meters, 7 of which were paved with asphalt or concrete. This is to guarantee that some 1,500 vehicles can travel on this route per day at a speed of 75-80 km per hour.

To complete the construction of this 244-km-long route as scheduled, the Lao and Vietnamese construction units had to use as many as 5 million cubic meters of soil and pave it with 8,000 cubic meters of laterite and half a million cubic meters of concrete. They have also used over 1,000 metric tons of iron and other materials sent from Da Nang port. Construction Unit No. 84 of Vietnam is responsible for building the section of this route from Tha Khong ferry at KM 193 to the main road and the section along the friendship border of Laos and Vietnam.

As of early June 1984, 44 km of this road has been paved with asphalt. Construction of 17 bridges and installation of small and large pipelines in 142 places under the road have also been completed in this part of road. The Lao side is responsible for the construction of three sections of the road which have been assigned to three different units. Central irrigation unit No. 1 has been assigned to build the portion of road from KM 0 in Savannakhet provincial town to KM 80; central irrigation unit No. 2 has been assigned to build the portion from KM 80 to KM 130; and road construction unit No. 3 of Bridge and Road Construction Company No. 2 has been assigned to build the portion from KM 130 to KM 140. The portion of road from KM 140 to KM 193 is under the responsibility of Construction Unit 923.

Route 9 has been built through dense forests and mountains as well as over hundreds of big rivers and waterways. This is why it is necessary to build as many as 300 bridges on this road, including 64 iron-reinforced concrete bridges of lengths ranging from 30 to over 100 meters. Five of the large bridges on this road have been built with financial assistance from four friendly socialist countries. These five bridges have been built by Bridge and Road Construction Company No. 2 of Laos with the coordination and assistance of experts, engineers, and workers from each of the four countries. For example, the Se Samsoi bridge has been built with the assistance of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Se Champhon bridge built with the assistance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Se Koumkam and Se Thamuk bridges built with the assistance of the CSSR, and the Se Banghiang bridge built with the assistance of the Soviet Union. As of now, construction of all these large bridges, with the exception of the Se Banghiang bridge, has been completed and they have been officially handed over to the Lao side.

Rapid progress has been achieved in the road construction project because modern tools and equipment supplied as aid by the Soviet Union have been used. Despite the fact that construction of Route 9 has not been completed, trucks have regularly used it to transport materials. As a result, various towns situated along this route have begun to vitally prosper.

When construction is completed, Route 9 will provide favorable conditions for Laos to expand economic relations with various countries. Therefore, Route 9 is considered a very significant route. It serves as the main nerve of the LPDR's land transportation communications service. It is also specially regarded as the road of friendship and cooperation between Laos and other socialist countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BORDER TALKS WITH LAOS

'Favorable Atmosphere' Seen

BK131414 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The deputy director general of the Political Department, Foreign Ministry, Chawat Atthayuk, reported that the meeting between the Thai and Lao delegations at the Erawan Hotel this afternoon was held in a favorable atmosphere. The delegations exchanged views on more aspects. They are studying the exchanged information. The two sides will meet again tomorrow at 1000. It is believed that there will be more progress in the talks. Asked whether there will be a joint communique after the meeting, the deputy director general of the Political Department said it is too early to talk about the joint communique because there still are many other issues to deal with.

Lao Spokesman Comments

BK131452 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] No conclusive agreement has been reached at the meeting held today at Erawan Hotel between the Thai and Lao delegations on the question of the three border villages in Uttaradit Province. Speaking to reporters this afternoon, Thonglai Kommasit, spokesman of the Lao delegation, said:

[Begin recording] [Thonglai Kommasit speaking in Lao throughout interview] No decision has been made.

[Unidentified reported speaking in Thai throughout interview] On what?

[Thonglai Kommasit] On the border problem. Therefore, the meeting was adjourned and will be resumed tomorrow. This is because the proposals acknowledged for study have not been considered.

[Reporter] Has the Thai side accepted the [Lao] proposal for study?

[Thonglai Kommasit] Yes, the Thai side has accepted it for study. . . .

[Reporter interrupts] And it has not been studied yet?

[Thonglai Kommasit] And the Lao side has also accepted [the Thai side's proposal] for study.

[Reporter] It means both sides have accepted them for study?

[Thonglai] Yes, both sides have accepted them for study.

[Reporter] What issues are being studied?

[Thonglai Kommasit] The issues which were (?discussed before).

[Reporter] About maps or about what?

[Thonglai Kommasit] Everything. Well, I cannot tell you now.

[Reporter] How about the communique which the Thai side has proposed to the Lao side for study. Has it been studied yet?

[Thonglai Kommasit] Each side must study it. And when the meeting is resumed, the two sides will brief each other.

[Reporter] Then, what progress has been made so far after four meetings have been held?

[Thonglai Kommasit] The only progress is that the Thai side has pledged to study [the Lao side's proposal] further. [end recording]

The talks between the Thai and Lao sides will be resumed tomorrow.

NATION REVIEW on Talks

BK140159 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 14 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] The Laotian delegation yesterday abruptly asked for an adjournment of a meeting on the Thai-Laotian border dispute from yesterday afternoon to this morning, citing as a reason that were awaiting instructions from Vientiane, informed sources told THE NATION. The request was made in a half-an-hour meeting between Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin and Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Kamphan Simmalavong at the Erawan Hotel. The restricted session, sought by the Laotian envoy at about 3 pm, was also attended by some senior officials from both sides. The sources said that Kamphan asked for the adjournment after Asa had suggested that if both sides could not reach an agreement on ways and means of solving the dispute surrounding the three border villages, the second round of talks, which started last Tuesday, should break off.

The Laotians also proposed that there was no need to hold formal technical talks and that if any side had new evidence, it could pass the evidence on the other side for considerations, the sources said. The meeting this morning, scheduled to start on 10 am, will therefore exclude technical experts, according to the sources. The sources said that both sides were still adamant on their respective positions. While the Thai delegation believes that the best way to verify divergent claims over the three villages is for a joint technical team to survey the problematic areas, the Laotians assert that Thailand must first withdraw troops from the villages before a joint technical team visits the terrain.

However, Thonglai Kommasit, the spokesman of the Laotian delegation told reporters that the meeting was adjourned so that both sides could consider each other's proposals on ways and means of solving the dispute. He said that a joint technical team would visit the area only if and after the problem about the presence of Thai troops at the border villages has been solved. He said the Laotians were still considering a draft joint statement submitted by the Thai side for approval last Friday.

FURTHER COMMENT ON MOVE TO EXTEND ATHIT'S TERM

Letter Sent to Prem

BK140209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The Armed Forces have submitted a letter to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon officially asking him to extend the tenure of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as supreme commander and Army commander-in-chief by another two years. A highly-placed Army source involved in lobbying for signatures to support the extension from officers in the three Armed Forces and the Police Department said the letter was submitted to Gen Prem by Deputy Army Chief of Staff Lt-Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut yesterday.

The letter, dated August 7, calls for an extension of Gen Athit's term on grounds that it would promote unity within the Armed Forces.

The letter is signed by hundreds of senior military officers, including Air Force chief Adm Praphan Thupatemi, Navy chief Praphat Chanthawirat and Police chief Gen Narong Mahanon.

The source said those supporting the proposal wanted Gen Athit's term extended by another two years after his mandatory retirement at the end of September. Senior officers in the Armed Forces shared the view that Gen Athit was the only person who could promote unity within the three Armed Forces and an extension of his term would be beneficial to the country as a whole, the source said. The matter was being considered by Gen Prem in his capacity as defence minister.

Athit Views Extension

BK140215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Aug 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday broke his silence over the proposed extension of his tenure, saying the matter depended solely on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon. He repeated the assertion by his supporters in the military that the matter was just a "family affair" and that if Gen Prem decided against approving the proposal "I would then have to bow out according to the rule."

Gen Athit, whose mandatory retirement is 14 months away, reiterated that he had no ambition to extend his term and that the current call for him to continue as supreme commander and Army commander-in-chief was only the desire of other members of the Armed Forces. "This is the matter of individual thinking. How can I stop them. The extension will not enable me to get a higher rank or a higher salary than I have now," the general said.

Gen Athit criticised press commentaries on the matter as premature. "I don't think the issue is interesting and worth wasting time commenting on or writing about it. You (reporters) talk about it as if I were going to retire tomorrow. "This is not other people's business. It concerns only the Armed Forces and the defence minister. Why don't you ask him if he's going to extend my term?" Gen Athit told reporters.

He said that if Gen Prem in his capacity as defence minister decided to order the extension, he would then have to follow the order. "If he decides against extending my term, I then have to bow out according to the rule. I can even quit the job tomorrow if I have a desire to do so. It's my business. I do what pleases me," he said. Gen Athit said people who criticised and commented on the matter had nothing better to do and branded them as being "empty-headed."

He said he was not worried whether his term was extended or not. In fact, Gen Athit said, it might be better for him if his term was not extended because he would be able to spend an easier life after retirement. The supreme commander said that the extension of his term had no connection with the stability of the government since his work involved creating stability within the Armed Forces, which in turn would result in stability for the country and the government. Gen Athit said he was willing to work for the country if others viewed his work as being valuable and he was willing to give up his role if it was considered otherwise. He noted, however, that several government officials had remained in office long after the normal retirement age because they had either illegally changed their date of birth or because of an error in their birth certificate. He said he was willing to work for the country as long as he was physically fit. "Or do you think that I'm too old and can no longer work?" snapped Gen Athit and challenged the reporters present to beat him in a walkathon.

He continued that he had not been asked by Gen Prem to remain as supreme commander-in-chief. But he said that if Gen Prem asked him to do so he would leave it to the prime minister to make the decision. Gen Athit said normally military commanders did not ask people under them whether they would be willing to work. Instead, they ordered them to work and his case was no exception, he said.

Asked by reporters whether the extension of his term would not kill the chances of other military officers in the promotion line, Gen Athit retorted: "Then leave me alone. I'm not the one who's lobbying for it."

'YOUNG TURK' ARMY OFFICERS LOSE PENSIONS

BK140156 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] All 39 Young Turk army officers who were dismissed after their April 1981 coup bid have lost the right to their pensions, the Defence Ministry's Department of the Judge Advocate-General has decided. A Defence Ministry report said yesterday that the department's ruling was based on a ministerial regulation which says that an officer who has been dismissed and subjected to a disciplinary investigation may not claim pension. Because of this ruling, any attempt to reinstate the officers has also become "a very difficult task," the report said. Local newspapers recently reported that a number of top military men were backing the move to readmit some of the Young Turk officers into the Army. The first informal public meeting since the abortive coup between Young Turk officers and Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek at Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy early this month also added weight to speculation that the Young Turks would soon be reinstated into active service.

PROMINENT WRITER RELEASED ON BAIL 10 AUGUST

BK110302 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Prominent writer Sulak Siwarak was freed on bail yesterday by the Criminal Court following his arrest last Sunday on a charge of lese majeste. The bail was granted despite objections from Special Branch Police which said the nature of the charge was serious. Special Branch Police were seeking to have Sulak detained for a further 12 days following the expiration of the initial seven-day custodial limit. Criminal Court Chief Justice Phinyo Thiraniti set bail at 500,000 baht, with 1,000 baht in cash, but Sulak's wife, Mrs Ninchawi, posted land title deeds worth 1.7 million baht. The police also told the court that they needed more time to question 13 witnesses in Bangkok and the provinces and to gather essential evidence. They also said that Sulak was an influential intellectual and his release could cause unrest, and added that he might try to escape. The court initially agreed to the police request to extend the detention period until August 21. But after Sulak was escorted to holding cells before being taken away by police, his lawyer Thomgbai Thomgpao successfully filed a formal bail appeal. Sulak was arrested in Thon Buri after being sought by police. Two other suspects in the same case, college lecturer Chitakon Tangkasemsuk, and publisher Kittti Sitthichindachok, are free on bail.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY TERMS BANGKOK 'TREACHEROUS'

BK131328 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Aug 84

[NHAN DAN 11 August commentary by (Phuong Ha): "Bangkok Is Stubborn and Treacherous"]

[Text] The situation along the Lao-Thai border remains tense as the stubborn Bangkok authorities continue their illegal occupation of the three villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang -- in Sayaboury Province of the LPDR. The consistent attitude of the government and people Laos is to turn the Lao-Thai border into one of friendship and peace as agreed upon by the Lao and Thai Governments in their joint communique signed in 1979. This conforms to the common aspirations of the peoples of Laos and Thailand, who want to have good-neighborly relations and live in friendship with each other for the benefit of the two peoples as well as for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The LPDR has clearly demonstrated its goodwill by agreeing to hold talks with Thailand. The issue is that Thailand must withdraw all its troops from Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang. It is regrettable that the Bangkok authorities are still trying to adopt a stubborn, treacherous attitude. They are introducing false documents and raising arrogant demands. The Bangkok authorities' insidious attitude is rousing the utmost indignation among the people and is irritating public opinion in Southeast Asia and within Thailand. Their encroachment on Lao territory by force is undeniable.

The LPDR Government has produced concrete proof and historical documents showing that Ban Pak Dan was established by the Kingdom of Laos in Sayaboury Province more than 100 years ago and was later renamed Ban Mai -- a name that exists today. At the beginning of the 20th century, residents of Ban Mai moved to a nearby site to set up another villa initially named Ban Phonpeupiao, which was later called Ban Kang. Some time in 1945, a third village called Ban Savang was set up by residents from the other two villages. The residents of these three villages, who are ethnic Lao lowlanders, speak and write the Lao language and have always been placed under the management of various Lao administrations.

In its 1-7 July issues, the paper [words indistinct] published in Bangkok also admitted that the Thai Government has so far maintained that Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang belong to Laos and are under the administrative and military management of the Lao side. This is the truth that has existed for many generations. However, in early May the Thai Administration produced new evidence to claim that these villages belong to Thailand and then on 6 June sent in its troops to occupy them.

The aforementioned documents show, as clear as daylight, that Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang are part of Lao territory despite the insistent claim by the right forces in Bangkok that they are on Thai soil. Obviously, they are following a scenario outlined after General Athit Kamlang-ek's visit to Beijing by occupying the three villages and then raising the so-called border issue with the aim of carrying out their long-term design -- creating instability along the Lao-Thai border, gradually nibbling Lao territory, and using exiled Lao reactionaries to oppose and sabotage the Lao revolution.

The Lao people of all nationalities are determined not to allow the Thai reactionaries to occupy openly a part of their territory. People in Thailand who respect justice and who have goodwill also do not sympathize with this unjust act of their authorities.

Under the pressure of a broad sector of public opinion, Thailand was compelled to sit at the negotiating table with Laos. The Thai delegation, however, imposed an arrogant condition that Thai troops will pull out of these three villages only if Lao Army units withdraw from an area in Sayaboury Province opposite the Thai border. The scheme of the Bangkok authorities is that if they fail to occupy Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang indefinitely, they will try to turn these three villages into a disputed area, thus compelling the Lao people to relinquish their legitimate right of using force to defend their sacred territory. This is aimed at serving their scheme of revising the entire Thai borderline and carrying out, step by step, their plan for a greater Thailand.

The LPDR has rejected this irrational condition of Thailand and affirmed the stand of the Lao side, which calls for the withdrawal of Thai troops from these three villages and the compensation for the damage caused by them. This is the only measure to normalize the situation between the two countries as it was before 6 June 1984.

Together with the people of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese people fully support the decisive measures adopted by the government and people of Laos aimed at safeguarding their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Thailand must withdraw all its troops from Lao territory and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos. By stubbornly and illegally occupying the three villages in Lao territory, the Thai authorities will only receive severe condemnation by public opinion and will bear responsibility for all consequences.

NGUYEN CO THACH INTERVIEW ON INDOCHINA SITUATION

LD132246 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 13 GMT 13 Aug 84

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program; "Pictures From Indochina," presented by Miklos Keleti; Nguyen Co Thach remarks in French with superimposed Hungarian translation throughout]

[Excerpt] During my 3-week tour of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Thailand I attempted to understand from a position of close proximity the connections between seemingly contradictory factors. My first interview was with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who is the most competent source on foreign policy issues. The head of Hanoi's diplomatic service travels a great deal. He recently visited Indonesia, Australia, and Thailand. Earlier he had been to some other member-states of ASEAN, the association of the capitalist countries of Southeast Asia. How does he sum up his most important impressions in the wake of his talks. This was the first question I put to the minister.

[Begin Nguyen Co Thach recording] In the course of the visits it became obvious that, in effect, everybody wishes to solve the problems of the Southeast Asian region through peaceful means. It was also confirmed that no one takes seriously the earlier resolution of the UN General Assembly any longer which called for the unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. Today all interested sides recognize that Pol Pot's return to power is equally unacceptable to the Kampuchean people and to Vietnam. This possibility must be excluded. [end recording]

[Keleti] The foreign minister's most important trip was, undoubtedly, his visit to Indonesia. One of the most influential men in that country, General Murdani, the commander in chief of the Army, said that, in his view, Vietnam does not threaten the security of the Army, said that, in his view, Vietnam does not threaten the security of any Southeast Asian country. This statement was made at a time when the other member-states of ASEAN were talking about a Vietnamese threat. To what extent does Gen Murdani's declaration reflect the official Indonesian standpoint?

[Begin Nguyen Co Thach recording] Gen Murdani's statement mirrors not only the Indonesian standpoint but it is also a blunt formulation of the truth. The various Southeast Asian countries have divergent views concerning the roles of Vietnam and China. The countries and leading circles which have gained experiences similar to that of Indonesia, base their views on conclusions they have drawn from the facts of history. [end recording]

[Keleti] Among the ASEAN countries Thailand, which is one of Kampuchea's neighbors, plays a key role. This is the land in which Pol Pot's guerrillas find refuge and this is where their weapons also arrive. The Thai premier recently visited Washington and requested up-to-date F-16 fighter-bombers from President Reagan. What does this indicate in your view, I asked Nguyen Co Thach.

[Begin Nguyen Co Thach recording] I believe that the discussion of the possibility of buying arms indicates that Thailand is carrying on with its policy aimed at increasing tension. Vietnam does not threaten Thailand's security. For this reason the F-16 planes will not promote a balance or security. On the contrary, they will have the opposite effect. At the same time, I must add that modern American military technology could not save the South Vietnamese puppet government. So, how can Thailand then succeed with its incorrect foreign policy line with the help of a few F-16's? [end recording]

[Keleti] During my visit last May there were serious incidents on the Chinese-Vietnamese border. This shows that while China's foreign policy is undergoing a transformation there is no change in relations between Beijing and Hanoi. This was the Vietnamese foreign minister's assessment of the situation:

[Begin Nguyen Co Thach recording] No change of any kind can be seen in China's foreign policy. However, there is an alteration in the tactics which are designed to achieve the strategic goals. However, it is our view that if the main political line does not prove successful. It will have to be changed sooner or later. Let me just recall how many tactical modifications were required before the United States radically altered its whole Vietnamese policy. [end recording]

[Keleti] All my interviews in Hanoi dealt with the tense relationship between China and Vietnam. This is understandable. The absence of normal relations can be felt in all walks of life, after all China used to be one of Vietnam's most important partners not only in politics but also in the economic and cultural spheres. In accordance with the custom in Hanoi, I presented my questions in writing to Hoang Tung and these dealt mostly with internal policy problems. The secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, former editor-in-chief of NHAN DAN, the central party daily, also referred to foreign politics in his answer. This is how he explained the timing of the Chinese-Vietnamese border incidents last May.

[Begin Hoang Tung recording in Vietnamese, with superimposed Hungarian translation] Since 1978 500,000 Chinese soldiers have been stationed along our borders. Tension has dangerously increased in recent weeks. The Chinese units are on constant battle alert. The artillery attacks and border penetration by the infantry have been the most serious since the 1979 war. All this was designed to create a favorable atmosphere for Reagan's visit to Beijing. However, the artillery fire directed at Vietnamese territory was also a kind of signal to the USSR. This was the means whereby the Chinese leadership has shown that it is not prepared to change its policy on Indochina. [end recording]

KAMPUCHEA'S CHAN SI STOPS OVER IN HANOI

OW131745 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 13 -- The high-level party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Chan Si, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has stopped over here on its way home from an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Chan Si was greeted and seen off at the airport by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and minister of agriculture; Phan Doan Nam, assistant to the foreign minister; and others.

Also present were Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran, and the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland.

DELEGATION VISITS SISTER CITY IN AZERBAIJAN

OW111741 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 11 -- A delegation of the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone led by Le Quang Thanh, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the People's Committee of Vung Tau - Con Dao, paid a visit to Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, from July 28 to August 8 as guest of the party committee and the Soviet of Baku.

Sisterly relations were established between the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone and Baku on this occasion.

While in Baku, the Vietnamese guests were cordially received by Konovalov, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party. He warmly welcomed the establishment of sisterly relations between the two localities and affirmed the solidarity of the Azerbaijan people, and of the Soviet people in general, with the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defence.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES STRENGTHEN MILITARY WORK

OW131729 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 13 -- All villages, hamlets and town wards in Dong Thap Province in the Mekong River Delta have so far set up their own militia and self-defence forces and opened courses to improve the capacity of the local military cadres in management, organization and command. The provincial Military Command has opened four training courses on the use of anti-aircraft guns and first aid for military cadres at the villages and public offices. The militia and self-defence units in the province have worked out detailed combat plans for all contingencies.

In the central Vietnam coastal province of Nghia Binh, military training was organized on a combat-group basis closely combining economic construction with national defence. All districts and townships in the provinces have trained the militia and self-defence forces in the specialities of different Army services.

Ben Tre Province in the Mekong River Delta has completed this year's military training program for all local Army and militia and self-defence units in the province. The militia and self-defence forces have doubled at most villages and wards compared with the first year after liberation.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS COMMENDS PROVINCES

BK131108 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The SRV Council of Ministers chairman, based on Council of Ministers decision No 173-QD dated 2 May 1984, has commended various provinces for their achievements in the 1983 emulation movement. Those commended include Quang Nam-Danang Province which took the lead among provinces throughout the country. Quang Ninh Province's central coastal zone took the lead ahead of the northern coastal region and Dac Lac Province ahead of the Central Highlands region. Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh, Phu Khanh, Binh Tri Thien Provinces, and the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone were commended for their satisfactory implementation of the state plan.

The Council of Ministers also awarded Hau Giang Province with a leading banner for its leading in the emulation movement among provinces in the Mekong River Delta and an automobile for its achievements in fulfilling and overfulfilling almost all state plan norms and procurement targets stipulated in the emulation agreement, thus gradually improving the circulation and distribution front. Various central sectors have ranked Hau Giang as an outstanding province that does not seriously violate the state's law, system, and policy. The Council of Ministers commended Long An, Ha Nam Ninh, Dong Nai, and Tien Giang Provinces for their achievements in fulfilling the 1983 state plan and awarded each of them 10,000 dong.

The Council of Ministers chairman urged the aforementioned localities to strive to score new achievements in this year's emulation movement in order to achieve higher productivity and increased output with the best quality and with higher economic results, thereby strictly implementing the party and state position, policy, and system.

HO CHI MINH CITY PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS

OW100911 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 9 -- The party committee of Ho Chi Minh City recently held an enlarged session to study the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and outline a program of activity from now to the end of 1985.

The session laid stress on solving remaining problems in production in the distribution and circulation of commodities, in economic management and in raising the capacity of industrial and agricultural production and exports.

It worked out measures to reorganize key industrial branches and improve the division of work between the municipal and lower levels.

The city has made public provisional regulations enabling the authorities at grassroots level to take the initiative in solving issues relating to production, business and finance, and providing for the continued transformation of private business, so that by the end of 1984 the socialist trade service will be able to control 80 percent of the wholesale and 60 percent of the retail sale.

NHAN DAN ON CENTRAL ECONOMIC ORGANS CONGRESS

BK121634 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jul 84, pp 1,4

[Text] The party organization of the Bloc of Central Economic Organs held its second congress of delegates 12-17 July. Comrade Nguyen Lam, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Economic Department, attended the congress.

The congress reviewed the situation of the party organization since its founding, decided on tasks to be carried out until 1985, and elected a new executive committee for the party organization.

The party organization of the Bloc of Central Economic Organs is composed of 14 party organizations of various central organs that perform general advisory functions and that are in charge of economic and business management. In the period ahead, the party organization of the bloc will cooperate with the party Central Committee's Economic Department in ensuring that the entire party organization fully understands a new resolution of the party Central Committee, in encouraging its party cadres and members to study and to work out economic policies and to come up with measures and policies aimed at renovating the system of economic management, in improving the knowledge and the revolutionary qualities of its party cadres and members, in enhancing their sense of responsibility before the party and the people, and in speeding up the task of building clean, steadfast party chapters.

In carrying out its political and ideological task, the party organization will concentrate chiefly on making every party cadre and member in the bloc firmly grasp the party's guidelines and concept on economic transformation and construction and on the struggle between the two paths; steeling their will for revolutionary struggle; improving their sense of responsibility, their sense of organization and discipline, and their sense of socialist cooperation and revolutionary vigilance; building for them a clean, healthy lifestyle; constantly improving their knowledge of dialectical Marxism-Leninism as well as their political and professional knowledge; and improving their working attitude and methods so that they can fulfill their duties as party cadres on the economic front.

All relevant fundamental party organizations and party chapters must check the behavior of their party members; build themselves into clean and steadfast party chapters; promote the growth of party membership; increase criticism and self-criticism activities; consolidate mass organizations; develop collective mastery among cadres and personnel within the above organs; and build and maintain satisfactorily business relations between party chapter committees, party committees, and the directors of these organs.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Nguyen Lam pointed out the important role of central economic organs. He said that the primary tasks of the party organization of the bloc consist of giving greatest attention to carrying out political and ideological indoctrination and trying to make all party cadres and members of the party organization fully aware of all party policies and lines, especially economic policy lines, and then proceeding toward improving their working initiatives. The comrade hailed the party organizations of various organs within the bloc for their past efforts and progress and pointed out their shortcomings which must be overcome if the vanguard and exemplary character of party members is to be improved, unity and unanimity among party organizations and chapters are to be strengthened, more clean and steadfast party chapters are to be built, the revolutionary qualities of party members are to be improved, and more competent and high quality cadres are to be trained.

All the party committees and party chapter committees of these organs must be consolidated and strengthened. The party committee of the bloc must intensify its efforts to provide supervision, guidance, and assistance to the grassroots level. Those party members serving as directors of these organs are endowed with a heavy duty of building the party. All operating procedures of the party committees and party chapter committees belonging to these organs must be strictly followed.

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT RENOVATION REVIEWED

OW110219 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Aug 84

[From the "Experience in Renovating the Economic Management Mechanism" feature]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: In light of party resolutions and through the impact of many already-promulgated state policies, in years past our national economy, though still encountering many difficulties, has experienced new, positive changes.

A significant fact is that the party Central Committee recently held the sixth plenum at which it worked out important policies aimed at continuing to renovate the management mechanism, rapidly eliminating difficulties and obstacles, accelerating nation-building and national defense, and gradually improving the people's livelihoods.

Localities, sectors, and many production installations are eagerly seeking to grasp the sixth resolution and are more enthusiastic in going deep into production realities, thus creating many new factors and many experiences in improving management.

In order to reflect the movement to study and creatively apply the sixth resolution and to promptly disseminate experience in improving management and organization for production guidance, the Voice of Vietnam began broadcasting the "Experience in Renovating the Economic Management Mechanism" feature, which is carried in the 1800 newscast on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Friends, please tune in for the program, contribute your views, and send in reports and articles to make the feature increasingly interesting.

We begin today's "Experience in Renovating the Economic Management Mechanism" feature by keeping you informed on localities organizing studies of and applying the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee plenum.

First of all, we should say that nearly all sectors and localities have organized or are organizing studies on the sixth resolution and have discussed measures for its implementation. In early August, the standing committees of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and the Hanoi People's Committee met to review the resolution, work out plans of action, and decide on some tasks to be done satisfactorily in the immediate future in order to fulfill the 1984 state plan.

From now to the end of the year, Hanoi will build and perfect projects, and organize and revamp production in the four major industrial production sectors: bicycles, textiles, food, and metal products.

In order to improve management, Hanoi has set forth regulations on responsibilities and specific work for production installations, committees, and sectors, so as to create conditions for the production installations to develop vigorously their dynamism and creativity in production and business. In order to accelerate management decentralization for the districts and improve management in agriculture, Hanoi has decided to form district-level corporations and assigned unified organs to make studies and resolve specific problems on the granting of capital and the accumulation of district funds as well as on the formulation of cadre projects.

Along with management decentralization at the district level, Hanoi has at the same time given attention to improving its production guidance, assigning work on the listing of commodities to be procured through two-way economic contracts, so that it will be in a position to supply materials to farmers at the beginning of each production season. Hanoi has also set forth measures for market management and intensifying import-export work so as to control commodities and money, and create large amounts of raw and semifinished materials to support production and improve the people's living conditions.

Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong Municipalities are two localities that have made many new, positive changes in developing production and improving goods distribution and circulation. In light of the sixth resolution, those two cities are seriously reviewing the status of their economic management and goods distribution and circulation, and on that basis, will set urgent measures for continuing to renovate economic management from the grassroots level upward.

Comrade Mai Chi Tho, chairman of Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, has reported to Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong that the city party committee and people were highly enthusiastic, fully confident, and highly determined to translate the sixth resolution into a mass movement for revolutionary actions in order to successfully fulfill the 1984 state plan and provide impetus for subsequent years.

As for Haiphong Municipality, through the formulation of its concrete action program it has clearly shown its determination to control firmly money and commodities from the grassroots level up, and to place under unified state control the following five types of commodities: food, technical supplies, pork, textiles, and drugs. It is also determined to insure adequate quantities of nine commodities for cadres, workers, civil servants, and the Armed Forces. As a step to be taken in the immediate future -- by the end of the year -- Haiphong is concentrating on the following: accelerating food production, rapidly increasing the number of hogs, making full and efficient use of investments for capital construction, revamping textile production, completing projects for lace-work production, studying new lines of goods with potential export value, consolidating and developing state-run trade, transforming small traders and market management, and continuing to build up city wards as areas for developing small industries and handicrafts.

Tay Ninh Province is rearranging its industrial production installations in support of farm processing, particularly of sugarcane and cassava. The province is making preparations to build some more sugar processing installations. It also plans to transfer some sugar processing installations from less suitable districts to Tan Bien and Duong Minh Chau Districts, where sugarcane is grown on large areas.

The province's engineering sector is reorganizing its production in order to better support the cultivation and processing of sugarcane, cassava, and rubber. Its agricultural engineering factories produce many plows and harrows. Its provincial engineering factory produces sugarcane crushers and equipment for sugar processing installations. District engineering installations, in cooperation with the provincial engineering factory, produce and repair small sugarcane crushers and hand tools.

Long An, though a province with good experience in goods distribution and circulation, has not yet vigorously developed its agricultural production relations movement. In order to promote this movement and move toward eliminating usury in the rural areas, Long An has advocated establishing credit cooperatives in all areas. As of 1983, only 25 credit cooperatives -- in 17.2 percent of the province's villages and wards -- had been set up in the whole province. By the end of June 1984, 64 credit cooperatives -- in 44 percent of the villages and wards -- had been established with a total dividend of 2.7 million dong.

In order to move toward gradually achieving full control of the market and to reestablish order on the goods distribution and circulation front, the Central Committee of the Binh Tri Thien party organization recently issued a resolution on consolidation and expansion of state-run trade and marketing cooperatives. To create conditions for boosting the production of commodities, the state procures commodities from the primary sources, and through socialist trade provides in advance materials and goods to the production units. For the immediate future, the province is going to launch a political drive among the contingent of traders and to determine the criteria and political tasks for workers on the goods distribution and circulation front.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON GRASSROOTS PLANNING

BK121438 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Aug 84

[NHAN DAN 11 August editorial: "Implement the Resolution of the Party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum: Carry Out Planning From the Grassroots Level"]

[Text] As already outlined in the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, the primary goals of the task of improving the management of grassroots-level production units consist of broadening the authority and responsibility of state-run industrial enterprises over planning; ensuring that planning work is actually carried out from the grassroots level, that it is balanced over the four sources of supply, and that it is an integrated whole covering various areas -- namely production, technical, and financial; and linking planning with economic accounting and socialist trade.

Production units are regarded as the front line of the economic front and the fortresses of socialism. **They are places where material wealth is amassed and capital accumulation is created for the country.** From this position, planning work at various establishments must be improved in terms of content and preparatory methods.

Over the past few years, sharing the same difficulties facing the country, many production establishments have developed their dynamism and creativity in carrying out planning and have struggled to fulfill planned targets assigned to them by the state. However, planning has not yet been truly carried out from the grassroots level. Planned norms assigned by higher echelons to the grassroots level are usually not appropriate to its capability and there has been a failure to ensure the balancing of essential material factors, thus making it difficult for the grassroots level to implement these planned norms.

The most serious shortcomings are that the grassroots level's mastery over production and business has not yet been ensured and that plans have not yet fully reflected responsibilities and authority and have failed to link the obligations of the grassroots level with its interests, thus making it impossible for us to use planning effectively as a central tool in economic management.

Although no small number of establishments have carried out planning, they have not worked in accordance with plans. In order to seek recognition for fulfillment of plans, they have done something dishonest. Their accounting and auditing reports are dubious and inaccurate, trying to make figures on obligatory financial contributions shrink while inflating figures on spending for their own benefit and sometimes slipping these figures out of auditing records.

To renovate planning work at the grassroots level, planning must first be carried out from the grassroots level under the guidance provided by higher echelons in conformity with general guidelines for balancing the national economy. An effective plan must be prepared in such a way as to suit the capabilities of the related establishment and the state's capabilities in the providing of supplies. Such a plan must fully reflect the laboring people's system of collective mastery, must closely link the interests of the state, the related establishment, and the laboring people with production results and with those policies instrumental in boosting production, and must advocate carrying out distribution in accordance with the amount and quality of work done.

In renovating planning work, we must pay attention to the characteristics of various enterprises and to stipulations on the rearrangement and reorganization of production. All the legal norms applied to enterprises as outlined in the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum are designed to meet requirements for linking planning with economic accounting and socialist trade and for broadening the decisionmaking right of establishments in production and business. They include those norms for total production value including norms for export goods; for the volume of products to be turned in to the state, including norms for export products in accordance with qualitative standards as specified in contracts; for the reduction of production cost; for handling income; for making contributions to the state budget; and for essential materials to be provided by the state.

Plans that are registered by an enterprise at the beginning of a planning year must be regarded as a foundation for establishing legal norms.

All establishments must develop their dynamism and creativity in preparing and implementing a plan, take the initiative in balancing the four sources of supply, and concentrate on applying technical innovations in order to make production and business a real success.

BINH TRI THIEN DEVELOPS NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

OW130817 Hanoi VNA in English 0737 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 13 -- Binh Tri Thien Province in central Vietnam which mostly consists of hilly land has now formed 14 new economic zones. Of these, nine are state founded. The rest are founded by the province, districts of the population themselves. More than 21,200 families with over 110,300 persons have so far settled in the formerly hilly areas. They have built 85 irrigation projects and put nearly 20,000 hectares under food crops such as wet rice, potato, cassava and maize or industrial trees such as coffee, tea, pepper, sugarcane, citronella, tobacco and sesame.

The new economic zones relied on the plain for food and other necessities in the first years after their foundation. At present, many of them have brought in their first crops of rubber latex, pepper and vegetable oils for export. In return, they have bought more machines, gasoline and fertilizer to broaden their enterprises and supply the farmers in the plain.

AUSTRALIADEFENSE SUPPORT MINISTER HOWE MEETS WEINBERGER

BK140659 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Australia's minister for defense support, Mr Howe, who is visiting Washington, has been queried by the American defense secretary, Mr Weinberger, about New Zealand's ban on visits by nuclear warships. Mr Howe told newsmen after the meeting that the defense secretary had voiced serious concern about the denial of access to New Zealand ports. Asked by reporters if Mr Weinberger wanted the Australian Government to play a role in the matter, Mr Howe said it was not Australia's place to do so, and he believed the Reagan administration understand that.

The minister for defense support said he had told Mr Weinberger that New Zealand's policy against nuclear ships was not created in a vacuum and a section of New Zealand electorate felt very strongly about the issue as did a minority in Australia.

Mr Weinberger told Mr Howe that discussions were continuing with New Zealand to try to resolve the matter, but he saw no immediate prospects of a solution. The New Zealand ban has cast a shadow over the ANZUS defense alliance which links Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

MAHATHIR RULES OUT LIKELIHOOD OF ASEAN MEMBERSHIP

BK140649 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has ruled out the likelihood of the inclusion of Australia in ASEAN. He said relations between Australia and ASEAN nations were good but there were too many differences for the moment to justify Canberra's membership in the regional organization. Besides, ASEAN has turned down many applications from developing nations to join the grouping. It would therefore be wrong to grant membership to a developed country such as Australia. The prime minister added that he was satisfied with the progress in Australia's relations with Asian [as heard] countries. He was speaking to business leaders in Sydney.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE TO DISCUSS NUCLEAR ISSUES AT PACIFIC FORUM

BK140214 Hong Kong AFP in English 0156 GMT 14 Aug 84

[By Ray Lilley]

[Text] Wellington, Aug 14 (AFP) -- Prime Minister David Lange today gave a strong hint that he would take firm initiatives at an upcoming South Pacific Forum towards banning nuclear weapons and waste permanently from the South Pacific region. In a radio interview, Mr. Lange said that he would first seek agreements banning nuclear weapons storage and testing and nuclear waste dumping among the dozen forum member states. "I think we can make substantial progress" on a number of issues, he added.

Mr. Lange's Labour government is committed to banning nuclear warships from New Zealand ports and waters and seeking a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

"We have certain things we can work on at the forum" in Tuvalu, he said. "First there is not a single state in the forum area which wants to have nuclear weapons on its soil.... We know that none wants to be involved in the dumping of nuclear waste...so we've got three substantial first steps which can be the basis of unity among all the forum countries."

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke has already warned that the ANZUS treaty linking Australia, New Zealand and the United States will have to be "reappraised" if Wellington maintains its ban on U.S. nuclear warships using its ports.

Mr. Lange said he had no intention of seeking any consensus on nuclear warship bans at the forum. But he believed a measure of agreement could be reached on both the transit of nuclear warships through territorial waters and on port visits. "The whole question of transit (of nuclear warships), I believe, can be resolved in accordance with most of the principles of international law relating to the high seas. "And, if you reserve to the host country the right to determine what comes into their shores by way of transit, you have the basis of a substantial agreement," he added. "It's a matter for the host country to determine what sovereignty means to them in terms of what they have in transit....I don't think there will be for a long time any unity of approach binding individual countries as to what they might receive in their ports," the premier noted.

But Mr. Lange said the issue (of port visits) "is not part of the agenda" for the forum meeting, scheduled for later this month, "as I see it". "I imagine there will be a great deal of progress made on the nuclear issue, though there will be no finality". "It (the forum) will seek to have some international understanding of what can be done by way of deployment, installation, storage, dumping (of nuclear waste) and testing of nuclear weapons, which all (South Pacific Forum nations) would agree to," the New Zealand prime minister said.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BAN IMPOSED ON VISITS BY NUCLEAR-ARMED WARSHIPS

BK140644 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Papua New Guinea says it won't allow foreign warships carrying nuclear weapons to dock in any of its ports. The prime minister, Mr Somare, gave this undertaking today in answer to a question in parliament. Mr Somare said his government would in an Emergency consult with foreign governments before allowing their nuclear warships to enter ports in Papua New Guinea. He said his government would continue to oppose nuclear testing and the dumping of nuclear waste in the Pacific.

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY RESERVES SHOW DECLINE

HK140137 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Rigoberto D. Tiglao: "International Reserves \$560M in July"]

[Text] The country's reserves of international currencies amounted to \$560 million at the end of last month, after reaching \$894 million in March, sources in the Central Bank [CB] disclosed. The reserves consist of the CB's gold holdings, assets in foreign investments and currencies, and special drawing rights from the International Monetary Fund. Their decline was mainly due to foreign exchange expenditures for interest payments and for critical imports. In previous months there were enough replenishments of the reserves to pay for these expenses, as exporters and other recipients of foreign exchange surrendered their dollars to the CB. At present, according to sources in the banking community, the inflow of foreign currencies has not been as much as the CB has expected. The sources said CP policies have liberalized the regulations that affect the black market for dollars. They point specifically to the exchange system. In which exporters in effect get only P [pesos] 16.20 for every dollar of their earnings and therefore evade the official market for dollars.

IMF documents made available to BUSINESS DAY indicated that the government's game plan had been to "broaden the unofficial market (black market) in order to allow the economy to operate despite the severe scarcity of official foreign exchange." The IMF had warned that such a policy might later backfire, because less foreign exchange would be surrendered to the CB. The result would be that CB would have few dollars for critical imports such as oil and for paying interest on foreign loans.

PROGRAM: The government had expected that the proceeds from the IMF's \$650-million credit facility would enable it to gradually rebuild the international reserves. It had expected the IMF loan as early as December last year. On the other hand, it had programmed that foreign exchange for interest payments and for imports would be provided through the \$3.3 billion in new loans it has requested from foreign governments and international banks.

However, the IMF so far has refused to provide the standby credit, mainly because of the government's inability to formulate and carry out an economic program that the IMF deems necessary for the country to weather its current foreign exchange crisis. Foreign governments and international banks have suspended negotiations for new loans until the IMF approves the \$650-million loan and the country's economic program.

The reserves plummeted last month although the CB limited its sales of gold to the international market and gradually built up its gold holdings to a \$212-million level, from an end-February level of \$140 million. CB preliminary figures, however, indicate that the reserves slightly improved in June to \$675 million from May's \$560 million. The reserves in July is equivalent to slightly more than a month's imports. The reserves had fallen to that level last May and in October last year. In October the reserves plummeted to \$540 million from an August level of \$1.4 billion, prompting the suspension of repayments on foreign debt. That drop was mainly due to a correction by about \$800 million of the statistics on reserves which the CB had been reporting. It was also due to the repayment of a substantial amount of short-term foreign debts after international banks refused to roll their loans over after Aug. 21.

VIRATA URGES REDUCTION OF FOREIGN ATTACHES

HK131141 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata says there is a need to cut down on the number of foreign attaches assigned overseas in order to conserve dollars. According to Virata, government expenditures each year on allowances for its attaches posted abroad are rather large. The government must also cut down on the number of government personnel going abroad to attend international conferences, he said. Virata added that foreign currency saved in this way can be better used for government projects.

FINAL SAY ON RALLY PERMITS RESTS WITH MAYORS

HK140824 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza says final authority for granting rally permits rests with mayors. But he added that mayors should consult police and military authorities when granting permits especially to groups suspected of having been infiltrated by subversives.

VISAYAS PC CHIEF ON INFILTRATION OF CEBU MEDIA

HK140806 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Central Visayas PC [Philippine Constabulary] Commander Brigadier General Alfredo Olano said he suspects the antigovernment forces could have infiltrated the media in Cebu. In a briefing he gave to Batasan Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, Olano said communist agitation propaganda experts could have infiltrated the ranks of both print and broadcast media in Cebu. He said he feels that the infiltration could be probable, judging from the flow of antigovernment stories coming from surrounding provinces including those in Mindanao which have found their way to some Cebu newspapers and media outlets.

VIRATA DISCUSSES OPPOSITION'S PROPOSALS

HK131510 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 13 Aug 84 p 2

[By H.C. Molina]

[Text] "The opposition is now more active," Prime Minister Cesar Virata said last week, "for it has put to test its own solutions to the country's economic problems." Virata, who answered questions from the coalesced opposition on the proposed P67.3-billion budget for 1985, noted that by participating in debates at the Batasan floor, the minority can help the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan identify "the fundamental problems that need to be solved" for the benefit of the country and her 52 million people.

Virata, concurrently finance minister, however, said partial solutions proposed by the opposition to the country's economic problems "are not feasible" and "cannot be acceptable to international institutions." He was referring to the opposition's oft-repeated demand that the Philippines should stop borrowing abroad since time may come when she can no longer maintain debt servicing. Virata defended the government's move to continue obtaining foreign loans to finance current development projects.

The opposition has grown in numbers under the new parliament (from 17 to 58) and has shown concern over the current economic situation in the country.

They know that having won the mandate of their constituents, they should present counter-proposals to bring the economy back to its feet, besides being fiscal managers to the party in power.

At the Batasan, the minority has vigorously pursued fiscalizing activities. Among other things, it has proposed that all subsidiaries of government-owned or controlled corporations be placed under the audit jurisdiction of the Commission on Audit (COA), which is a constitutional body.

A parliamentary bill, authored by MF Neptali Gonzales (Unido-San Juan-Mandaluyong) was filed last week with the assembly, proposing that all subsidiaries of government corporations be subject to COA audit. Virata welcomed the proposed measure. "We need a special law to clarify the nature and scope of the powers of the COA," Virata said, noting that this was also recommended by the Justice Ministry.

Another significant development last week at the Batasan was that Virata showed an independent stance, contrary to claims that his post was "empty" and that he was "subservient" to the wishes of the president. Virata, a member of the Monetary Board, the policy-making body of the Central Bank, surprised the chamber when he said that the board had not condoned the penalties imposed by the CB on the Republic Planters Bank for its legal reserve deficiencies. The bank is the financing arm of the Philippine Sugar Commission, the regulatory body of the sugar industry. Upon questioning by MP Rafael Recto (Unido, Bantangas) on whether the board had condoned the bank's penalties and other sanctions, amounting to P1 billion, Virata said: "No." This despite the issuance of letter of instructions No 1330, condoning the bank's entire debt. "That is an act of disobedience," Recto retorted, but Virata said the board members had consulted the president on the matter and explained to him why "it could not be done." There are reports, however, that the CB did implement LOI 1330.

Also last week, other opposition assemblymen thoroughly reviewed the proposed 1985 outlay. They took turns in asking questions on the 'unprogrammed expenditures' of the government, the sources of revenues to meet the budget, growth targets in certain sectors, among other things. Other proposed measures filed by the opposition last week were PB No 190, granting town and city mayors of Metro Manila and other chartered cities, administrative supervision and control over members of the integrated national police; and resolution No 24, providing that the assembly convene on Sept. 24 to propose amendments to the Constitution. They were authored by MP Lito Atienza (Unido-Manila) and Edmundo Cea (Unido-Camarines Sur), respectively. Nevertheless, some opposition MP's have repeatedly charged the KBL with cheating at the Batasan pools. It is foolhardy for the opposition to continue harping on alleged electoral frauds since resolving them will take time.

Unity, which Virata has called for more than once, is direly needed to enable the country to extricate herself from the current economic difficulties and move towards normalcy. (PNA)

ALBA DEFENDS UNPROGRAMMED APPROPRIATIONS

HK140045 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0000 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Budget Minister Manuel Alba says that the 12.6 billion peso unprogrammed appropriations in the proposed 67.3 billion peso budget is a contingency appropriation. Alba said the appropriations will enable the government to deal with emergencies such as floods and other calamities. Alba was reacting to a statement of opposition Member of Parliament Jaime Ferrer criticizing the proposed budget as everything but a well-prepared budget.

Ferrer had claimed that the unprogrammed amount in the 1985 budget can be dispensed with and may even eliminate the need for foreign borrowings. Minister Alba told newsmen the unprogrammed amount is not part of the overall expenditure program of government, adding it is a contingency request to the Batasan.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR ON ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

HK140043 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0000 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez said last night the country's exports went up by 5 percent while imports declined by 20 percent during the first 6 months of 1984. Fernandez however did not disclose the actual figures. In a talk with newsmen, Fernandez said the country to date has international reserves of about \$600 million. He said the country's level of import is running at least \$500 million a month, adding the inflation rate is about 50 percent on a year-to-year basis.

BULLETIN TODAY ON CB'S 'EXERCISE IN FUTILITY'

HK140133 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Aug 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Averting Economic Dislocation"]

[Text] Latest developments in the banking system proved that the mopping-up of excess liquidity by the Central Bank [CB] in recent weeks was an exercise in futility.

The open market instrument by which the operation was carried out -- the CB bills -- not only jacked up interest rates to levels never seen before in the local market but also competed directly with private banks for funds as big depositors found the 30 percent or higher yield on these bills too attractive to ignore.

This competition from the CB completely ignored a warning aired by no less than the Central Bank governor in his first quarterly report to the president that the public sector should not unduly "crowd out" the private sector in the credit market to encourage the latter to do its share in the economic recovery process.

As it turned out, the high interest rates paid on the CB bills raised lending rates on all fronts, including those on government borrowings through the sale of treasury bills.

This regime of high interest rates, which the monetary authorities are telling the people to get used to, is not helping anybody. It is now a major factor in the cost of production, translating into higher prices of goods for firms still able to maintain operations or unemployment for those which cannot afford the high cost of money.

To avoid further dislocation in the banking system, it may be well for the monetary authorities to promptly terminate future issues of CB and treasury bills. Surely, other means can be found to reduce the level of liquidity in the system. One which could be more orderly and fair to all would be to raise the reserve requirements on bank deposits. Based on total combined deposit and deposit substitutes outstanding in commercial banks at the end of June of P [pesos] 123 billion and P12 billion, respectively, a 1 percent hike in required reserves could easily withhold P1.35 billion from the money stream. A gradual increase of 3 to 6 percent would probably freeze P5 billion to P10 billion from the entire banking system.

At present the CB is paying only 4 percent per annum on the reserves. Even assuming that the CB may pay, say, up to 15 percent interest on the reserves, still the government will be saving a lot of money compared to paying over 30 percent interest on CB bills. In addition, the Central Bank itself does not have to put up 24 percent reserve or collect the 20 percent withholding tax which are required of all private banks.

All banks are affected equally by any increase in reserve requirements, making it a fair manner of administering monetary policy and in accomplishing the CB objective of mopping up excess liquidity.

SAVINGS BANK PLEADS FOR MARCOS' ASSISTANCE

HK100143 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 9 Aug 84 p 3

["An open letter to His Excellency President Ferdinand E. Marcos"]

[Text] Your Excellency:

We join our grateful countrymen in lauding your decisive response to the plea for help to solve the liquidity problems of Banco Filipino and Royal Savings Bank.

We, the directors and officers of Permanent Savings Bank, on behalf of our depositors who are students, employees, nurses, and doctors of the Metropolitan Hospital, small entrepreneurs in Metro Manila and other belonging to the low and middle-income group appeal to you for the same justice and help. We earlier sought the assistance of the Central Bank for emergency cash assistance to contain the unusual volume of withdrawals but the help has not been extended. We had to increase our capital to restore public confidence. While the panic withdrawals ignited by unfounded fear in the stability of our banking system was contained, we urgently need emergency cash assistance to maintain normal liquidity and prevent a recurrence of fear. Depositors might in desperation destroy the confidence we desire for our banking system.

Permanent Savings Bank is solvent. Our total assets amount to P [pesos] 212 million as against total liabilities of P184 million as of August 2, 1984.

Your Excellency, our request for emergency cash assistance from the Central Bank is reasonable. We feel we deserve the same justice granted to other banks for the protection of our depositors. Our effort to solve our liquidity problem in the face of an emergency should win us your kind grant of the requested emergency cash assistance to uphold at all times the confidence of our people in our banking system.

We believe, Your Excellency, that you are our last resort. We need your help. Thank you very much.

Very respectfully,
Permanent Savings Bank

PAPER VIEWS 'COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SYNDROME'

HK140343 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 8 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Mr Superman"]

[Text] At long, long last, something is being done about the chaotic mess at the Manila International Airport [MIA]. For more than a year now, the unspeakable conditions at the entrance door by air to the country have continued unabated, a situation that has been fully reported in the nation's press.

Yesterday, Aug. 7, Malacanang reported in a press statement that President Marcos has finally acted on the national shame that is the MIA. He ordered the pull-out of all the uniformed men -- Avsecom, customs police, ordinary police, security guards, etc. -- who have made the airport their happy extorting ground.

With this overdue presidential move, law and order will finally prevail at the MIA -- we hope.

When Banco Filipino could not meet depositors' demands for the withdrawal of their money and Central Bank Gov. Jose B. Fernandez, Jr. refused to act to solve the bank crisis despite sufficient powers at his command, the president stepped into the picture and with one order, P [pesos] 3-billion was released to the beleaguered bank. That saved the day for Banco Filipino, its three million depositors, the Central Bank itself and the credibility of the entire banking system.

Ditto for the Royal Savings Bank owned by Cavite KBL MP [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan Member of Parliament] Renato Dragon, in spite of an earlier declaration by Prime Minister and Finance Minister Virata, also a cavite assemblyman, that the bank was insolvent.

In our blessed country, it takes the president, and only the president, to solve urgent problems and to get things going. How about the other high officials who are paid to manage and direct departments, offices, bureaus, corporations and financial institutions? If they cannot do the job they are hired for, why do we not drop them from the payroll and save the millions upon millions of pesos in salaries, fabulous allowances, per diems and other perquisites of their office? Why are these subordinate officials afraid to do their duty and would rather wait for the president to act on matters which are within their competence to decide?

The trouble is that everybody in the government suffers from the "commander-in-chief syndrome." No important decision can be made without the president's say-so. He is the chief, the big boss, the spark plug of the government machinery, the fountain spring of all power, the main whose word is the law, the supreme arbiter, the ruler before all Filipinos must bow their heads, the superman who can make no mistake.

And this, children, is why our country is in a terrible mess.

MRS MARCOS URGES PEOPLE TO LEAVE CROWDED MANILA

HK100849 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The first lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda Romualdez Marcos yesterday urged people in the congested areas of Manila to return to their respective hometowns and engage in sariling sikap [self-help] enterprises. In batting for the balik probinsiya [return-to-the province] program, Mrs Marcos particularly asked the people of Region 8, composed of Leyte and Samar, to give themselves a break in their respective home grounds if Manila deprives them and their children of the decent lives they deserve.

The first lady made the appeal following her recent trip to Leyte where she conducted an on-the-spot inspection of market places to find out how the sariling sikap industries are faring in Tacloban City.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

15 AUGUST 1984

